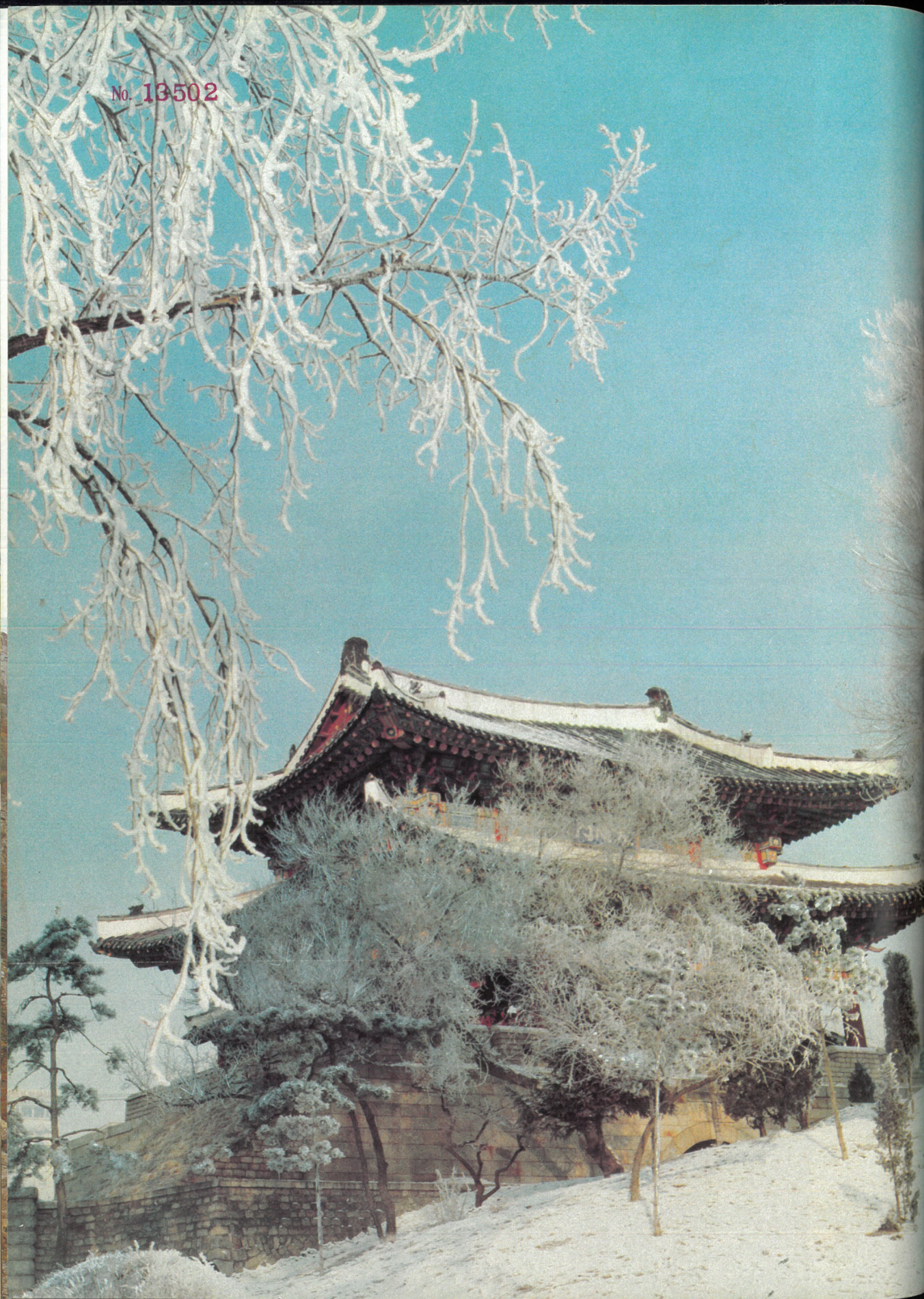
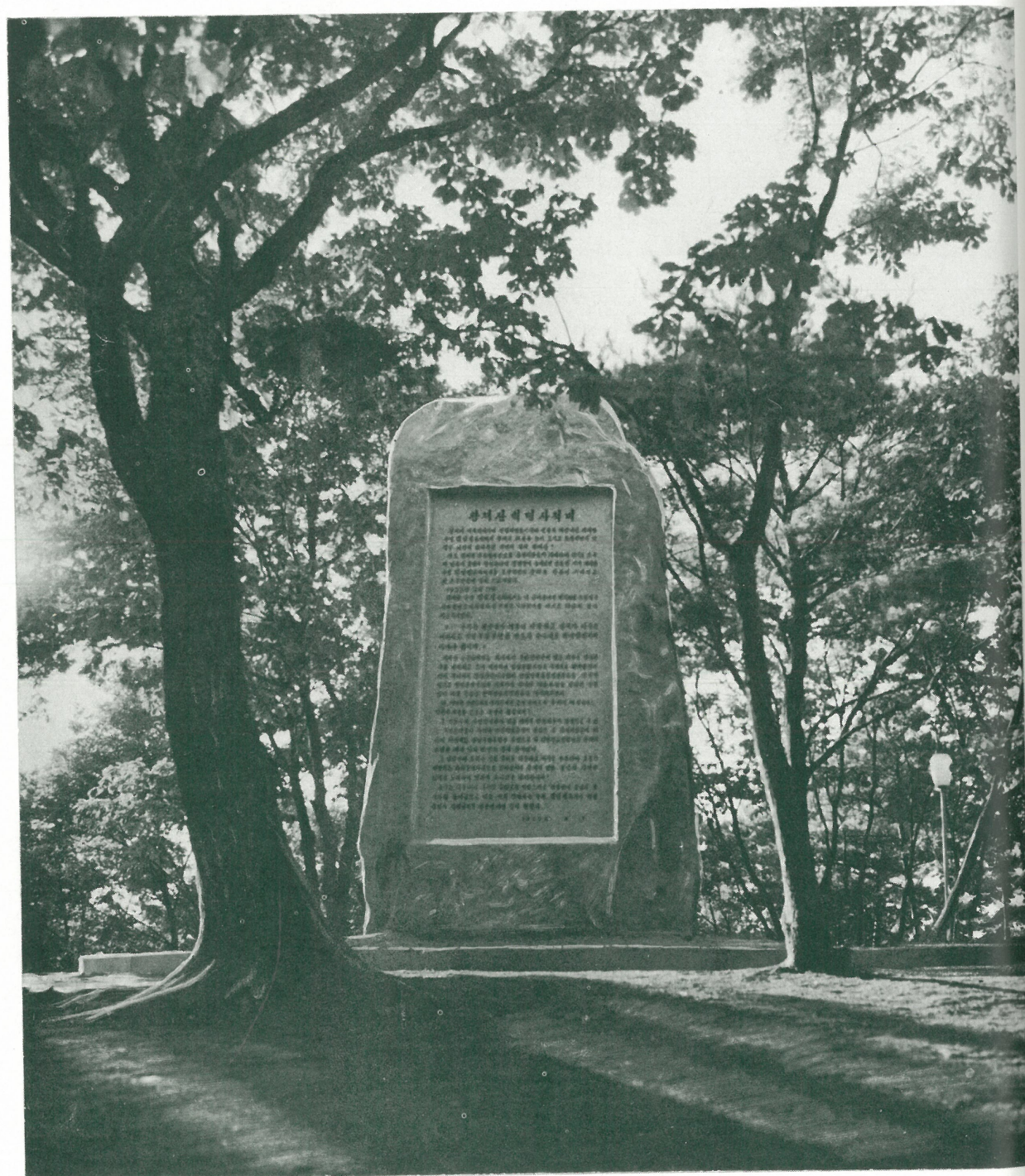


No. 13502



Korea Today

3
1983



The great leader President Kim Il Sung inspects
the Kim Il Sung Stadium reconstructed and expanded

40/p/sc

M-10
5668

Twin Sisters on the Three-Revolution Team

Om Hi Suk and Om Hi Bok are twin sisters. They have been dispatched to the Chonggye Cooperative Farm in Pongsan County, North Hwanghae Province to work as three-revolution team members, the vanguard of the revolution.

"We will realize the great leader President Kim Il Sung's far-reaching plan for rural development at this place where he visited". They have this warm desire in their endeavour to fulfil their duty under the red banner of three revo-

lutions, the ideological, technical and cultural.

First of all, the twins explain to the farmers the great leader President Kim Il Sung's teaching on farming on the basis of modern science and technology, instead of outworn empiricism.

Through their own experience they have understood that in order to develop the highly intensive agriculture of today, farming must be done as demanded by the Juche farming method, by raising the farmers' scientific and

technological levels. Thus, they apply their energies to raising their levels. They visit every field and give the farmers vivid object lessons.

In order to effect the industrialization and overall mechanization of agriculture as required in the great leader President Kim Il Sung's "Theses on the Socialist Rural Question in Our Country", they are making a "maize seeder" with great pains and creative intelligence.

They fight through thick and thin to put all Party decisions and directions into practice. Their lofty ideological and mental qualities and devotion to the people are to be seen also in their

efforts to find a new land. Upholding the policy proposed at the Fourth Plenary Meeting of the Sixth Party Central Committee on obtaining more arable land they secured many hectares of new land.

In this way they devote their youthful wisdom and zeal to actualizing the great leader President Kim Il Sung's far-seeing plan for the solution of the rural question. Therefore, the farmers respect and love them, calling them "twin team members" and "our team members"

The twin team members pool their wisdom to perfect a new technical innovation plan



The twins explain the Juche farming method to farmers





The twins discuss a long-range plan to obtain more arable land

The twin team members also lead the work to facilitate the cultural revolution in the countryside



Korea Today

No. 3 (318) 1983

CONTENTS

Answers to Questions Raised by Managing Editor of Japanese Paper "Asahi Shimbun"

KIM IL SUNG 8

Teachings of the Great Leader President Kim Il Sung on the Juche Idea (Excerpt) . . . 11

—Wise Leadership and Immortal Exploits—

50th Anniversary of Historic Wangjaesan Meeting 12

Korean Revolution Museum (5)
Historical Materials 14

President Kim Il Sung Is a Great Revolutionary Leader
About Bangoura (Guinea) 17

A Great Man
A Grateful Signpost 20

Journey Made to Shoulder Korea's Future 21

Chabam Mushroom 23

Green Pine Tree in Mangyongdae 25

MONTHLY JOURNAL

Published by the Foreign Languages Publishing House
Pyongyang, DPRK

—Guiding Star—

Dear Leader Comrade Kim Jong Il Is a Great Thinker and Theoretician with Brilliant Intelligence
Baliyanga Alphons (Rwanda) 27

Poem
Oh, He Is Great
Temba Mafico (Zimbabwe) 29



KIM IL SUNG

Answers to Questions Raised by Managing Editor of Japanese Paper "Asahi Shimbun"

December 3, 1982

Question: How should security be firmly ensured in Asia?

How is it connected with international detente?

Would you please tell us your views in concrete terms?

Answer: To ensure a durable peace and security in Asia is a very important and urgent problem facing the Asian people today. Only when peace and security are guaranteed in Asia can the Asian people successfully build an independent and prosperous new society, an independent new Asia.

The situation in Asia exerts a great influence upon the general developments in the world, and the problem of guaranteeing peace and security in this region is directly related to the problem of averting the ever increasing danger of a new world war and easing the international tensions.

Today the US imperialists attach importance to Asia in realizing their ambition for world domination and persist in their manoeuvres to hold this region in their grip. They have built many aggressive military bases at strategic points in Asia and in their vicinity, keep them deployed with large forces of aggression at all times and are ceaselessly resorting to military threats and interventions against Asian countries.

They are stepping up the moves to unleash a new

war in Korea, in particular. In recent years, the US warmaniacs have been bringing to south Korea mass destruction weapons including nuclear weapons in large quantities and encouraging the south Korean military fascists to stage almost every day war exercises against the northern half of our Republic, ranting that the Korean peninsula is a most important place in attaining the immediate objective of the US war strategy. The US imperialists are hatching even a heinous plot to establish a system of triangular military alliance with Japan and south Korea and draw the Japanese "Self-Defense Forces" into a war in Korea "in case of emergency."

Due to these moves of the US imperialists the Korean peninsula has now become the most tense and critical area in Asia, and these perilous developments may trigger off a war at any moment in our country. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will not be a local war but may spread easily into a global war, and then world peace and security will be wrecked, and mankind will suffer again the holocaust of war.

Therefore, it is most important in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia and the rest of the world to ease the tensions and remove the danger of war in Korea.

If the tensions are to be eased and the danger of war removed in Korea, it is imperative to replace the

Korean Armistice Agreement with a peace agreement. We have repeatedly proposed to conclude a peace agreement between Korea and the United States. But the United States has not accepted our just proposal, keeping its aggressive troops in south Korea. The US authorities must accede as soon as possible to our proposal for the conclusion of a peace agreement, withdraw their troops from south Korea and desist from jeopardizing peace in Korea and the rest of Asia.

The Asian people must thoroughly expose and denounce the imperialist moves to provoke a war and resolutely check and frustrate their arms build-up and expansion of armaments. At the same time, they must unfold a powerful struggle to abolish the imperialists' aggressive military bases in various parts of Asia and force the aggressive troops out of there and build nuclear-free, peace zones.

The Asian people must determinedly struggle against imperialist aggression and for peace and security in Asia by adhering to the stand of anti-imperialism and independence so that Asia may not be an object of imperialist aggression and theatre of war between big powers scrambling for a sphere of influence.

Question: What is your outlook on the stability of the Korean peninsula? Would you also tell us about the prospect of the reunification question?

Answer: The reunification of our country must be realized at the earliest date, if stability is to be guaranteed on the Korean peninsula. We hope that Korea will be reunified not by recourse to arms but by peaceful means. Therefore, we have no intention to "invade the south" nor do we need that. More than once have we declared this. It is the US imperialists and the south Korean authorities who menace peace on the Korean peninsula and obstruct the reunification of our country at the moment. It totally depends on them whether peace and stability are guaranteed on the Korean peninsula or not.

As for the prospect of our country's reunification,

we have an optimistic view of it.

Of course, Korean reunification cannot be achieved without difficulty. Great difficulties and obstacles lie in its way. The main obstacle is the US imperialists' occupation of south Korea and their scheme to create "two Koreas". Defining the creation of "two Koreas" as the main strategy of their Korea policy, the US imperialists are bent on its implementation and even zealously mobilizing their allies and followers for the purpose.

With no crafty manoeuvres, however, will the US imperialists be able to obstruct the reunification of Korea. Our people is a homogeneous nation who has lived in one territory for thousands of years using the same spoken and written language. No foreign forces can ever keep the one nation divided into two forever.

Today the Korean people are vigorously fighting to defeat the US imperialists' manoeuvres for "two Koreas" and accelerate the independent and peaceful reunification of the country.

What is important in achieving the reunification of our country is to make the south Korean society independent and democratic in view of the fact that south Korea is under the colonial military fascist rule of the US imperialists. Without independence and democracy for the south Korean society it would be impossible to settle the question of national reunification according to the independent desire of our people or unite the forces of the entire Korean nation in the struggle for reunification.

The anti-US struggle for independence and the anti-fascist struggle for democracy are growing rapidly in south Korea these days. The south Korean people are fighting courageously against the colonial rule of the US imperialists and the fascist policy of the south Korean authorities and for the acceleration of national reunification.

Korea will certainly be reunified now that the whole Korean nation is craving for reunification, all the people in north and south Korea and their overseas brothers are turning out valiantly in the struggle for it and the progressive people the world

over actively support and encourage this cause of ours.

Question: The trend to closer relations between China and your country is notable, and the Soviet Union seems to be contemplating improvement of its relations with south Korea. I would like to hear about the policy of your country towards the Soviet Union and China.

Answer: It is a consistent foreign policy of the Government of our Republic to develop friendly and cooperative relations with socialist countries, particularly with China and the Soviet Union, our neighbours.

China is our neighbour with a river in between. The friendly and cooperative relations between the Korean and Chinese peoples have a long historical tradition. In the past they fought shoulder to shoulder on the common front against imperialism and still today are struggling together supporting and cooperating with each other for the common purpose and ideal of independence, sovereignty and socialism. It is natural and proper that the relations between Korea and China are becoming closer day by day.

The Soviet Union is also our neighbour and the Soviet people are our people's class brothers. We have long established friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union and constantly developed them, and the Korean-Soviet friendship is still developing favourably.

The Korean people who value the friendly and cooperative relations with the Soviet Union will as ever invariably make all efforts to strengthen and develop the Korean-Soviet friendship.

In your question you said that the Soviet Union seemed to be contemplating the improvement of its relations with south Korea. I think that may be a conjecture from the acts of some individual persons of the Soviet Union.

It is inconceivable that the Soviet Union improves its relations with south Korea. The Soviet Union was the first to recognize the Democratic People's Republic of Korea as the sole legitimate government

of Korea and has denounced the south Korean authorities as a stooge and puppet of US imperialism. As a socialist country which is in friendly and cooperative relations with our country, the Soviet Union would never do such an act as seeking to improve its relations with the south Korean puppets, departing from its brotherly obligation and class principle.

Question: What would you want Japan to do with regard to relations between Japan and your country?

Answer: I have already spoken many a time about the problem of relations between our country and Japan, so I would like to briefly mention it.

Japan is a country geographically close to our country. It is a good thing for these two near neighbours to establish normal relations, and this will accord with the desires of the two peoples.

But, due to the unfriendly attitude of the Japanese government towards our country, Korea and Japan have not yet established good neighbourly relations. If good relations are to be established between the two countries, the Japanese government should correct its attitude to our Republic. We do not demand of the Japanese government anything special. What we want is that it should renounce its hostile policy towards our country and refrain from doing anything obstructive to the reunification of Korea. It should not pursue its policy of freezing and perpetuating the division of Korea, following the "two Koreas" policy of the United States. It should not discriminate between the north and the south of Korea, help the traitorous and anti-popular military fascists of south Korea or encourage them to aggression and war against our Republic.

If the Japanese government takes a good attitude to our country, discarding its unfriendly attitude, relations between Korea and Japan will be improved and normalised.

Our people greatly value friendship and solidarity with the Japanese people and hope that their friendly relations with the Japanese people will grow stronger and develop in the future.

Teachings of the Great Leader President KIM IL SUNG on the Juche Idea (Excerpt)

THE INDEPENDENT STAND

"An independent position means the fundamental stand of the Communists—having confidence in the strength of their own people and responsibly carrying through the revolution in their country with their own efforts. Only when they maintain a firm independent position in the revolutionary struggle can they formulate revolutionary lines and policies corresponding to the actual conditions in their country, safeguard and implement them thoroughly and fight to the last for their country's revolution no matter what the difficulties and hardships."

"Our Party has adhered to the principle of resolving all problems of the revolution and construction creatively from our own viewpoint to suit the people's interests and the actual conditions prevailing in our country."

"Our Party has so far adhered firmly to the stand of Juche, solving all the problems of the revolution and construction independently in conformity with the specific conditions of our country and, in the main, through our own efforts. Our people have all carried on the struggle in the revolutionary spirit of self-reliance, which calls on us to accomplish the revolution and build socialism and communism in our country through our own efforts and using our national resources, ridding ourselves of the idea of dependence upon others."

"We are making the Korean revolution. As far as the Korean revolution is concerned, Koreans know about it better than anyone else. The masters of the Korean revolution are the Korean people and our own strength is the decisive factor in its victory. No foreigners can tell us how to bring about the Korean revolution or carry it out in our stead. In order to ensure that the Korean revolution is a success, its masters, the Korean people themselves, must use their own brains, solve all problems that arise through their own efforts and settle them in conformity with the interests of the Korean revolution."

"Self-reliance is a thoroughly revolutionary stand for a people to accomplish the revolution in their country mainly relying on their own forces; it is an independent stand of building up their country through their own labour and with their own national resources."

"Self-reliance does not mean refusing to use machines made by others. Nor does it mean opposition to learning from others, nor total rejection of foreign aid. The point is that self-reliance should be the basic principle guiding our activities."

"Self-reliance is the lofty revolutionary spirit of Communists. Why is it wrong to carry out revolution through one's own efforts and build socialism for oneself?"

"It is impossible to make a revolution by depending on other countries. Dependence will lead to mistrust of one's own strength and also prevent efforts to make the best use of the domestic resources of one's own country. Self-reliance means building socialism and accomplishing the revolution on one's own by every means. This is the only way to be loyal to internationalism and contribute to the common cause of socialism."

"The spirit of self-reliance is one of making revolution by one's own efforts. We must arm ourselves with the indomitable revolutionary spirit which will enable us to produce what is lacking, to procure what is in short supply, to learn what we do not know through study, and to surmount all trials and difficulties bravely, never shrinking from them."

"We must manage anything through our own efforts, not relying on the strength of others."

50th Anniversary of Historic Wangjaesan Meeting

Fifty years have passed since the Wangjaesan Meeting. On March 11, 1933, the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung led a unit of the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army into the Onsong area on the northern Korean frontier and held a meeting of chiefs of underground revolutionary organizations and political workers in the area, on Mt. Wangjae.

The Wangjaesan Meeting marked a turning-point in the development of the anti-Japanese armed struggle.

Since the beginning of 1933, in an endeavour to strangle in the cradle the Anti-Japanese Guerrilla Army and guerrilla bases newly built along the Tuman River, Japanese imperialist aggressors had conducted large-scale "punitive operations", while intensifying an economic blockade at the same time. With a view to warding off the revolutionary influence of the armed struggle on the homeland, Japanese imperialists made desperate efforts to maintain strict guard on the frontier, destroy the revolutionary organizations set up along the border and in different parts of the homeland and thus dampen the revolutionary spirit of the Korean people.

Meanwhile, the factionalist-flunkeys opposed the policy to expand semi-guerrilla zones (the revolutionized areas held by the enemy outwardly but, in fact, under the control of the guerrillas) in the northern region and elsewhere in Korea and spread and develop the armed struggle into the homeland. This was detrimental to the establishment of Juche in the Korean revolution and to the advancement of the revolutionary cause as a whole.

The prevailing situation made it imperative to set up more semi-guerrilla zones around the guerrilla bases and firmly protect these bases from enemy offensives, expand the armed struggle to the homeland, so as to consolidate the mass foundation of this struggle and improve guidance of the

revolutionary movement in the homeland.

Having a deep grasp of the demands of the revolution the great leader President Kim Il Sung held the Wangjaesan Meeting in order to tide over the situation.

At the meeting he made a historic speech "To Spread and Develop the Armed Struggle into the Homeland" and opened up bright prospects for a dynamic advancement of the whole Korean revolution. In his speech he analyzed the situation and the results made in one year since the founding of the AJGA, and set forth an outstanding policy to spread and develop the armed struggle into the homeland and detailed the ways and means to carry this policy out.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"This situation urgently demands that we frustrate the frantic moves of Japanese imperialism and expand and develop the anti-Japanese armed struggle, holding the red banner of revolution higher still. In this connection, the guerrillas' advance into the homeland is of great significance. By marching into the homeland we guerrillas can consolidate the achievements already won and aim irreparable political and military blows at the Japanese imperialists who have occupied our beautiful country and are forcing all sorts of misfortune on our people; we will enable the anti-Japanese armed struggle to exert a strong revolutionary influence on the people in the homeland and rouse them vigorously to a sacred war against Japan, thus finally liquidating the bulwark of colonial rule by Japanese imperialism."

"Therefore, we must expand and develop our anti-Japanese armed struggle to the homeland, however vicious the enemy's moves, however difficult the situation."

To expand and develop the armed struggle into the homeland was a strategic policy invariably maintained by the great leader since the first days

of the anti-Japanese armed struggle he had conceived personally.

The great leader embarked on the revolution in his youth, bearing the destiny of the country and the people on his shoulders. After the Kalun Meeting held in the summer of 1930 he prepared the armed struggle, and already then he frequently visited the Onsong and Chongsong areas to guide the revolutionary movement in the homeland while energetically conducting the work of building up strategic strongholds for the revolution and the mass foundation of the armed struggle.

Immediately before and after the founding of the AJGA in April 1932, he kept dispatching armed teams and political workers into the homeland. They conducted brilliant military and political activities.

The strategic policy of expanding and developing the armed struggle into the homeland—was the most revolutionary policy based on the Juche viewpoint that the Korean revolution should, on all accounts, be carried out on the responsibility of Korean communists and through the efforts of the Korean people themselves. The great leader President Kim Il Sung stressed that if the armed struggle was to be spread into the homeland, more semi-guerrilla zones should be set up over a wide area in the homeland adjacent to the guerrilla bases on the Tuman River. For this purpose he proposed specific tasks for the guerrillas and the organizations at home. These tasks, among others, included conducting military activities more energetically along the border to prevail over the enemy, rallying and revolutionizing the broad masses opposed to Japanese imperialism and establishing secret communication centres and a number of centres of activity in the wooded areas advantageous for the purpose.

The policy to establish semi-guerrilla zones at different places in the homeland was a scientific and unique one based on an overall analysis of the relationship between the guerrilla and semi-guerrilla zones, and the specific situation created in Korea.

Also, he fully expounded strategic tasks to be fulfilled in facilitating the historic cause of national liberation—to closely knit the whole nation as a single political force under the banner of the anti-Japanese national united front; to combine the

mass movement against Japan with the preparatory work for spreading and developing the armed struggle into the homeland; and to actively push ahead with preparations for founding the party.

These strategic policies proved an essential compass to be invariably relied on by the Korean communists and people in making the Korean revolution a success; they were an immortal militant banner that illuminated the course of our revolution with the refulgent light of Juche.

The Wangjaesan Meeting organized and guided by the great leader President Kim Il Sung was a meeting of historic significance for the development of the Korean revolution.

First of all the meeting formed a turning-point in establishing Juche more firmly in the Korean revolution. It solemnly declared that the Korean revolution was a lofty mission devolving on the Korean communists and people. It imbued them with profound awareness as masters of the revolution and provided them with a powerful ideological and theoretical weapon with which to fulfil that mission.

The meeting also opened up abundant possibilities of dynamically advancing the Korean revolution as a whole around the armed struggle. The great leader's policy to establish semi-guerrilla zones in the Onsong and other northern frontier areas and expand the armed struggle into the homeland, visualized the prospects of the anti-Japanese armed struggle and furnished a guarantee for the dynamic development of the whole Korean revolution.

Thenceforth, the great leader wisely led the endeavours to carry out the strategic policies he had set forth at the Wangjaesan Meeting. Following the meeting he went into the northern border areas in March and May in 1933 and admirably applied the Juche line for the Korean revolution. In the middle of the 1930s he created a new type of guerrilla base, Mt. Paekdu base, and conducted intensive military and political activities. On the other hand, he founded the Association for the Restoration of the Fatherland, the first anti-Japanese national united front organization in Korea, thus bringing about a great upswing in the Korean revolution.

Subsequently, the great leader triumphantly



Korean Revolution Museum (5)

Historical Materials

Rooms Nos. 19-25 of the Korean Revolution Museum display materials on the operations of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army (KPRA) in the homeland.

The great leader General Kim Il Sung personally led the main force of the KPRA into the homeland many times in the second half of the 1930s for big-scale operations.

Also exhibited are the great leader's writing on the duty of the Korean revolutionaries in achieving national liberation, things used by KPRA men for study, materials showing their orderly and optimistic life and unyielding fighting spirit, materials on the arduous march of the main KPRA force to the homeland, materials on large-troop circling operations and many other materials.

All these materials reflect the intense patriotism of the great leader and the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters boundlessly faithful to him. Let us recollect what happened in those days through some of the exhibits.

Sculpture "Earth of the Homeland"

The sculpture "Earth of the Homeland" portrays KPRA personnel shedding tears of joy,

commanded the battles at Pochonbo, the Musan area and other places in the homeland and dealt severe military and political blows at Japanese imperialist aggressors, strongly encouraging the Korean people's anti-Japanese struggle. And this greatly hastened the accomplishment of the historic cause of national liberation.

All the brilliant feats which marked the long road up to national liberation—from the advance into the Onsong area to the general offensive for national liberation—are credited entirely to the preeminent and seasoned leadership of the great

intoxicated by the scent of the earth of the homeland, after crossing the frontier under the command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung in 1937.

Some of them had bowed farewell to their homeland lost to the Japs, shedding tears of blood; others, born in a foreign land, treaded on Korean soil for the first time.

They had come all the way through battle flames to liberate their country. They felt warm motherly breaths from every tree and blade of grass and every handful of earth in the homeland. They hugged young silver firs tenderly, rolled on the grass, and picked up handfuls of soil and pressed them against their cheeks. And they renewed their determination to crush the enemy, Japanese imperialism, trampling down their dear homeland, and hasten the bright day of liberation.

Panorama of Pochonbo Battle

The Pochonbo battle on June 4, 1937 was a battle of weighty importance. It instilled firm confidence in victory into the Korean people who were groaning under the barbarous colonial rule of Japanese imperialism and showed the world the dignity and honour of the nation.

leader, who always led the Korean revolution to victory, in keeping with the strategic line to expand and develop the armed struggle into the homeland, under the banner of Juche.

On the occasion of the 50th anniversary of the Wangjaesan Meeting, our people look back with a thousand emotions on the undying revolutionary exploits of the great leader and reaffirm their resolve to carry his revolutionary cause of Juche to completion.

Li Song Jip

The huge panorama deeply impresses the visitors for its vivid representation of the battle scene at Pochonbo.

As a poem is recited, an ocean of forests around Mt. Paekdu spreads as far as the eyes can see. Red arrows indicate the course taken by KPRA units on the march to the homeland striking at the enemy at different places on the Amnok River. At Pochonbo, KPRA men attack, destroy or burn down the police substation, the fire station, sub-county office and other Japanese imperialist ruling agencies. People pour out into the streets shouting hurrahs. The great leader makes a fiery speech calling upon them to come out courageously in the sacred war for national liberation.

Hard hit at Pochonbo, several thousand Japanese imperialist troops pursue the KPRA. But they get another telling blow and suffer more than 1,500 casualties.

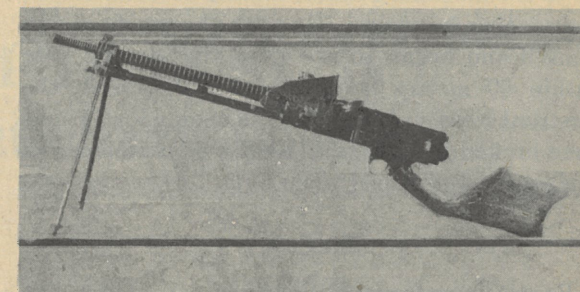
Machine Gun Used by the Great Leader General Kim Il Sung

After Japanese imperialists ignited the Sino-Japanese war in July 1937, the great leader organized and directed activities to make full preparations for an all-people war of resistance, while intensifying armed struggle behind enemy lines.

The newspaper "Tong-a Ilbo" reported the KPRA's activities then under headings such as "Guerrillas Appear over 2,000 Times on the Amnok River" and "Kim Il Sung's Force Tries to Thrust into South Hamgyong Province; Small Units Sent to Reconnoiter the Border Line."

The great leader's guerrilla tactics were to get the KPRA units to scatter over a wide area to hit the enemy at different places and rally the people. At the time he was always with his men to inspire them to victory. This machine gun has an episode to tell.

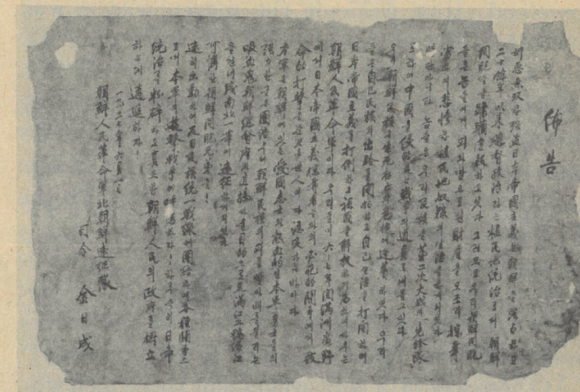
In April 1938 a battle was fought at Shuangshanzi by the main unit of the KPRA under the command of the great leader. When the battle was at its height, the great leader received a report from one of his men that another enemy unit of several hundred mounted soldiers was falling upon the southern side of the hill defended by 7-8 fresh recruits. He hurried there with an orderly. He went



The machine gun the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung personally used at the Shuangshanzi battle in April 1938 to mow down Japanese imperialist aggressors



A pistol used by Comrade Kim Jong Suk, a revolutionary fighter boundlessly faithful to the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung, in the period of the anti-Japanese armed struggle



One of the copies of proclamation scattered in the streets of Pochonbo by the KPRA men during the historic battle at the township on June 4, 1937

up to the machine-gunner, smiling at his men who were rather perplexed. He took the machine gun himself and began to fire when the cavalry were within 60 metres from him. The horses in the forefront were mowed down and enemy formations were broken in a twinkling. KPRA men volleyed at the enemy and wiped them out.

Tin Saw

People know that a KPRA man, captured by the enemy while conducting political work, bit out his tongue to keep the secrets of the Headquarters. It is also well known that another man silenced an enemy pillbox with his chest and that still another man finished off scores of enemy soldiers singly in a hand-to-hand battle.

This tin saw also tells about the indomitable will of KPRA personnel. In order to live on to make revolution under the adversity in which they had no solid rear, they did not hesitate to amputate their own legs decaying from wounds by their own hands, using such a tin saw. Their unyielding spirit was fully demonstrated particularly during the "Arduous March" from late 1938 to early 1939.

Spiked Wooden Shoes and Snowshoes

The worn-out spiked wooden shoes and snowshoes were used by a KPRA man during the famous "Arduous March."

The enemy threw in over 200,000 troops to "wipe out" the Headquarters of the Korean revolution which was with a KPRA unit on the march to the homeland. How difficult the march was is well illustrated by the fact that it took more than 100 days although it would have required a week in a normal condition. They had to force their way through the deep snow in the biting cold of 40 degrees below zero, and sometimes they had to fight more than ten bloody battles a day with the pursuing enemy.

Fighting hard battles and marching with his men, the great leader inspired them to victory, saying: "Brace up a little more. Cheer up and endure these hardships so that we can get to the homeland!"

At these words of encouragement those men who had collapsed in the snow, stood on their feet again and moved forward, gritting their teeth.

Kim Jong Suk, the anti-Japanese heroine, was also with this marching unit. She had an iron will

tempered in the seas of blood and fire of the anti-Japanese war. She headed this arduous march and dependably protected the great leader politically and ideologically and even at the risk of her life.

The great leader led the arduous march to victory by employing a great variety of guerrilla tactics.

After liberation south Korean publications dealt with his brilliant tactics. Among other things they said: "Whoever attacked Kim Il Sung's unit rashly got frightened out of their senses and were agape with surprise"; "If Japs go south no guerrillas were to be seen there. And if they go north guerrillas have already quitted there. Kim Il Sung was uncommonly tolerant and wise and had foresight".

After the triumphant completion of the arduous march the KPRA units attacked enemy strongholds along the Amnok River in succession and reentered the homeland and annihilated enemy forces in the Musan area, vigorously rousing the people at home to the struggle.

The victorious operations in the Musan area were of historic importance in building up the internal forces for the Korean revolution.

Pistol Gifted to Kim Jong Suk

In the winter of 1939-1940 the great leader conducted large-troop circling operations to strike the enemy forces while getting his units to keep moving about a large area along the predetermined secret route.

The KPRA fought a number of victorious battles and completely foiled the enemy's "winter punitive operations."

The Hongqihe battle is a famous battle in which the KPRA on the march to the homeland lured, ambushed and destroyed the enemy troops in pursuit. In this battle the KPRA annihilated the vicious "punitive units" the Japs had proudly called "champions in punitive operations" and "invincible units of thousands of veteran warriors."

The indomitable revolutionary fighter Comrade Kim Jong Suk was presented with a pistol by the great leader for the immortal feats she had performed during this battle.

(To Be Continued)
Kim Sun Ryong

President KIM IL SUNG Is a Great Revolutionary Leader

Abou Bangoura (Guinea)

The august name of President Kim Il Sung is shedding its rays throughout the world. All the people, even children, know well about Marshal Kim Il Sung.

President Kim Il Sung Is a Great Thinker and Theoretician

I first heard about the Democratic People's Republic of Korea in the early 1960s, when I was a middle school boy. One of our high-ranking government officials who had been to Korea told me, "Korea has revived; she is a beautiful and heroic country."

His story arrested my keen interest. He stressed that all successes won by the Korean people were the fruit of Comrade Kim Il Sung's wise leadership.

I asked him what sort of man was he. He answered:

"Comrade Kim Il Sung is a hero of the 20th century, a great thinker and theoretician and genius at strategy in the present age. He created the great Juche idea and the revolutionary theory of Juche, and is confidently leading the Korean revolution to victory and glory."

At that time I was too young to fully understand his words. But I wanted to visit Korea, and my wish became more earnest as the days went by.

As I began public activities with a resolve to serve our own people and the world's progressive people, the earnest wish grew all the more and never quitted my mind. I was eager to go to Korea and meet her leader who has extraordinary intelligence and fortitude and keeps achieving tremen-

dous progresses and great victories.

Korea's progresses and victories I learnt through Korean publications and my friends who had been to Korea, covered all aspects of life, including politics, economy and social, cultural and external activities. And I anxiously waited for a chance to visit this happy country. And I was lucky enough to get the chance soon. In October 1981, as a member of the delegation of the African Democratic and Revolutionary Youth of Guinea I attended the 7th Congress of the League of Socialist Working Youth of Korea. This enabled me to have the honour of meeting President Kim Il Sung, a gifted thinker and theoretician, who created the great Juche idea, the lighthouse that illumines the path to be followed by the people in their struggle for national independence and social progress in the present age.

My Korea visit left indelible impressions on my mind, indeed. Through my visit I could witness the fruit of the Juche idea, which I had so earnestly wished to do.

The Juche idea demands that the working masses should be fully responsible for revolution and construction in their country and that the international solidarity of the working class should be increased based on proletarian internationalism.

The Juche idea clarifies guiding principles to be adhered to in all fields of party and state activities and of revolution and construction.

Chajusong and creativity are organically and inseparably linked with each other.

We should hold fast to the independent attitude of using our own brains, having confidence in our own strength and responsibly solving all problems

arising in revolution and construction without relying on others. Only then can we resolve the problems creatively.

Comrade Kim Il Sung said:

"Juche in ideology, independence in politics, self-sustenance in economy and self-defence in national defence—this is our Party's consistent position and line."

Independence is required as an inevitable trend of our times.

The great Juche idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung grips the hearts of all revolutionary people of the world with every passing day; it is developing into a tremendous material force and shedding effulgent rays to the people's struggle opposed to imperialism, colonialism, racism and Zionism. This is because the Juche idea is a guiding compass and struggle programme for the oppressed and humiliated.

Comrade Kim Il Sung Is a Great Man of Practice

During my stay in Korea I further acquainted myself with the fact that Comrade Kim Il Sung is not only an outstanding thinker and theoretician but also a great man of revolutionary practice.

He has steadily and wisely led the complex and arduous Korean revolution along the road to victory and glory. Under the intelligent guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great strategist and iron-willed brilliant commander, the heroic Korean people, admirably applying the principle of Juche, carried out the anti-imperialist, anti-feudal democratic revolution after defeating Japanese imperialism and changed their country into a mighty socialist industrial state.

Through my visit to the DPRK I could witness the great victories won by the Korean people in revolution and construction.

Now, the Korean people have self-reliant defence capabilities enough to crush any enemy. Basing themselves on the principle of Juche they have developed into full flower their very rich national culture with a history of several thousand years. Clear testimony to this is the fantastic successes

achieved by the Mansudae Art Troupe in Africa, Asia and Europe in staging revolutionary operas adapted from classic works.

Inspired by the practical examples and boundless fatherly love of Comrade Kim Il Sung, the Korean people have now turned out as one man with tremendous revolutionary zeal in socialist construction to achieve the complete victory of socialism.

All the victories won by the Korean people are associated with the wise and steadfast guidance of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician and a man of practice. In other words, this is a brilliant fruition of the great Juche idea authored by Comrade Kim Il Sung, a gifted revolutionary leader.

For Korea's Reunification

The Korean people have lived for several thousand years on one territory with the same language and culture and traditions; but they are still undergoing the sufferings of national division caused by US imperialist manoeuvres.

The reunification of the country is the paramount task confronting the Korean people. From the Juche standpoint Comrade Kim Il Sung, the sun of the Korean nation, has advanced most fair and just proposals since the first days of national division to reunify the country by the Korean people's own efforts.

But the south Korean puppet clique, instigated by US imperialists and Japanese reactionaries, are ruthlessly repressing the south Korean people who earnestly desire the country's reunification, and working to rig up "two Koreas," in gross violation of the North-South Joint Statement.

It is clear now who are truly desirous of the country's peaceful reunification, and who want national division; who want the peace of Korea and who want war in Korea. The progressive people in the world should raise their voices for the withdrawal of US troops from south Korea and for active support to the just struggle of the Korean people.

The reunification of the country, the greatest

aspiration of the Korean people, should be realized independently without any foreign interference and peacefully on democratic principles.

I am sure that the cause of Korean reunification supported by the world's progressive people will be realized without fail in accordance with the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung's policy of founding a Democratic Federal Republic of Koryo.

Ever-victorious is the cause of the Korean people under the wise leadership of Comrade Kim Il Sung, a gifted strategist, the sun of the Korean revolution and great leader of world revolution.

The Great Leader of the Non-Aligned Movement

We are living in an age of independence, a new historic age radically different from the preceding ages. A feature of our age is the development of the non-aligned movement as a new force of the present world.

Ours is substantially different from the preceding ages. Accordingly, it demanded a new guiding idea and guiding theory. The great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung created the immortal Juche idea and is illumining the road of the non-aligned movement.

Today the masses of people are keenly aware that independence should be defended and fully realized. Before they became the masters of the world they had not strongly demanded independence or freedom from all sorts of domination and subjugation. But, in the present age the popular masses have turned out in the struggle with an ardent desire to free themselves finally from all hues of domination and subjugation and to defend and realize independence. Here lies a major feature of our age different from the preceding ages.

Comrade Kim Il Sung's Juche idea, homocentric philosophical thought, provided the popular masses with mighty theoretical and practical weapons, with which to fully realize their aspiration for independence.

Theory divorced from practice is of no use. Comrade Kim Il Sung not only authored the great Juche idea but also indicated concrete meth-

odology combined with practice, thus demonstrating the vitality of this idea in reality.

In order to strengthen the unity and cohesion of the non-aligned movement and promote independent development of the member countries and their mutual cooperation, Comrade Kim Il Sung took a number of practical measures on various occasions. They include the Symposium of Non-Aligned and Other Developing Countries on Increasing Food and Agricultural Production held in Pyongyang in 1981. Today Comrade Kim Il Sung enjoys deep confidence and respect of the world's progressive people as well as the entire Korean people, for his great contributions to the triumph and development of the non-aligned movement and for the immortal exploits he has made for the victory of the Korean revolution.

In Korea I saw in reality that the revolutionary cause of the great leader Comrade Kim Il Sung was being splendidly carried forward by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who has refulgent wisdom, lofty virtues and uncommon ability of leadership.

Great achievements gained under the intelligent and energetic guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il strongly convinced me that the Korean revolution has a rosy future. It is because the glorious revolutionary cause will emerge victorious in any adversity as far as the dear leader, who is so faithful to the cause of Comrade Kim Il Sung and so intelligent, carries it on and leads the people.

I am proud to pay the greatest respect and honour to Comrade Kim Il Sung, a great thinker and theoretician who started the revolutionary struggle in his early age and, for over half a century, has dedicated his all to the freedom and happiness of mankind and to world revolution and, also, to the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who excellently carries forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader to meet the aspirations of the world's progressive people. I wish the two leaders long life and good health for the final victory of the Korean revolution and world revolution, and for the progress and peace of the whole world. Long live the imperishable great Juche idea!



A Great Man

A GRATEFUL SIGNPOST

On March 10, 1946 the great leader General Kim Il Sung visited Nae-ri, Sijok Sub-county, Taedong County, South Pyongan Province. The historic agrarian reform was in full swing; the land of landlords was being confiscated and distributed to poor peasants.

He dropped in at the office of the rural committee which was in charge of agrarian reform. There he talked with some peasants of the village in an informal manner. They expressed warm thanks to the great leader for having met their long-cherished desire by having land distributed among them, and told him of the cursed life they had spent in the past, humiliated and downtrodden.

Having heard them out, the great leader looked round at all present and asked, "Who led the hardest life among you?"

A peasant said it was Pak Jang Ban. Pak was seated at the uppermost corner of the room, behind the crowd. The great leader asked him to come down, indicating the lower part of the room. Pak felt so grateful that he was at a loss what to do. He had never been asked to be seated in all his life; he had just been worked hard, always insulted and chased out. He was bent prematurely from his many years of drudgery.

"Come and sit down here," repeated the General, tapping

the floor of lower corner.

The General was kind enough to lead the peasant there by the hand. As Pak seated himself, the General looked sympathetically at the peasant who seemed older than his age because of his poverty and hardship.

"Have you parents?"

"They died when I was eight, sir."

"How did you get along?"

"I worked as baby-tender and hired hand at a landlord's. Then I spent ten *won* to get married."

"How did you live after your marriage?"

"I did odd jobs at the house of a landlord named Kang Byong Ryul. My wife worked at his kitchen, before we moved to another landlord's."

"Why did you quit his house?"

"I quarrelled with him. He robbed me of 15 *mal* of red beans I had grown while doing odd jobs."

"Look. Landlords are such vicious fellows."

The great leader's eyes flashed with rage.

"How much tract of land have you been given?"

"As much as 2,200 *pyong* thanks to your kindly care, General."

"Have you been given good land?"

"Erh... It is of a low grade, sir."

The General's face clouded. He

was in a pensive mood for a few moments before he said to the chairman of the rural committee.

"It seems he had a lot of hardships before, but he seemed to have been distributed land of a lower grade. Let's change his land with a good one; he had such a hard time of it."

The rural committee chairman replied he would do so.

Some time later, the great leader asked the chairman to bring a signpost. Then he took Pak Jang Ban and the rural committee chairman by his car to the field which had been allotted for Pak.

He had his car stopped near the field and wrote on the signpost large letters which read: "Pak Jang Ban 2,200 *pyong*". He carried the post along the dyke muddy after the thaw. As he reached the edge of the field designated for the peasant, he stood the signpost and, turning round, asked the rural committee chairman to bring him a stone. He drove the post vigorously with the stone.

Now that the post was firmly planted, the General looked at Pak Jang Ban and, with a bright smile on his face, said, "Plough this field for ever."

"General...."

Pak Jang Ban could not continue, his throat choked up with something hot surging from the depth of his heart.

Journey Made to Shoulder Korea's Future

Sixty years ago, on March 16, 1923 the future great leader set forth on the "1,000-ri journey for learning" from Badaogou to Mangyongdae, with a firm determination to know well about Korea and save his downtrodden country and people.

History never knows an instance in which a boy of 11 made such a distant lone journey on foot across a national border, through virgin snow.

Only the future President Kim Il Sung could make such a trip for the sake of his country.

In order to raise his son to be a pillar to shoulder the destiny of his country, Kim Hyong Jik, an indomitable anti-Japanese revolutionary fighter, sent his son back to Korea so as to let him see with his own eyes his motherland under the jackboots of Japanese imperialists and learn Korean language, history and geography.

Kang Ban Sok, the mother of Korea, sat up many a night and made thick padded clothes, an outer coat and socks for her son who was going to make a difficult journey through deep snow and across jagged mountains.

In Korea after crossing the Amnok River, the future great leader walked through Popyong and Huchang and over the steep Mt. Oga covered with primeval forests and crossed rivers and fields. And he paid attention to everything he heard and saw on the way, because he had to

know well about Korea to shoulder the destiny of his country as asked by his parents.

Making the journey, he could clearly realize why his father had told him to know about Korea. Sometimes he stopped on the snowy road and saw off with an aching heart fellow countrymen going north with their children, with small bundles of belongings on their backs or heads. At other times he heard the grievous stories of wandering brethren in the narrow rooms of roadside inns.

Korea he saw was a living hell in every sense of the term; it was writhing under the harsh plunder and oppression of Japs and landlords and capitalists.

From such sad scenes he saw Korea crying desperately for help and realized more keenly his parents' lofty intention of sending him back to Korea and their great love.

He reached his native village of Mangyongdae, on the 13th day after he had bidden farewell to his parents and younger brothers one early cold morning. He had a happy reunion with his grandparents and village folks, and went to his mother's maiden home and attended the Changdok School at Chilgol.

He studied hard, watching the realities of the homeland.

He studied Korean history and geography, and devoured biographies of illustrious patriotic generals and novels.

While at the Changdok School he frequented Mangyongdae. His home village was beautiful as ever. The Taedong River was flowing calmly. Mangyong Hill was thickly clothed with pines. There were the sliding rock, the swinging site and other accustomed spots. But the villagers were suffering from poverty and hunger just as in Chilgol.

Experiencing poverty himself, he wondered and wondered why Koreans should be stricken by poverty though they toiled and moiled all the year round until they got bent.

He also visited Pyongyang once in a while.

He saw Pyongyang Prison in which his father had been put for his revolutionary activities, the Sungsil School where his father had organized and guided students' strikes in his school days and the slum quarters on the Potong River.

Everywhere Koreans were languishing in deep distress and waiting for a helping hand.

All the realities of the homeland he witnessed, deeply convinced him that only when the Japs, landlords and capitalists were overthrown, it would be possible to build a world where our people would be well-off.

He also saw through the aggressive and bestial nature of Japanese imperialism and the predatory nature of its accomplices, the landlords and capitalists.

"No landlord or capitalist must

remain in this world to squeeze others. The Japs, landlords and capitalists are all the same.

"Only when they are gone can everyone live a good life in peace."

This is what he wrote in his notebook in the Changdok School days, because he hated the Japs, landlords and capitalists so.

The "1,000-ri journey for learning" and the Changdok School days hold an important place in the development of the great leader President Kim Il Sung's revolutionary world outlook.

In the late January of 1925, word came that his father had been again arrested by Japs. He left Mangyongdae and made the third thousand-ri journey.

He made the first journey with his

father when the latter moved to the area on the Amnok River which he had chosen as his new theatre of revolutionary activity; the second one was to know about Korea; and the third one was to achieve national liberation which he pledged to achieve through full-scale revolutionary activity.

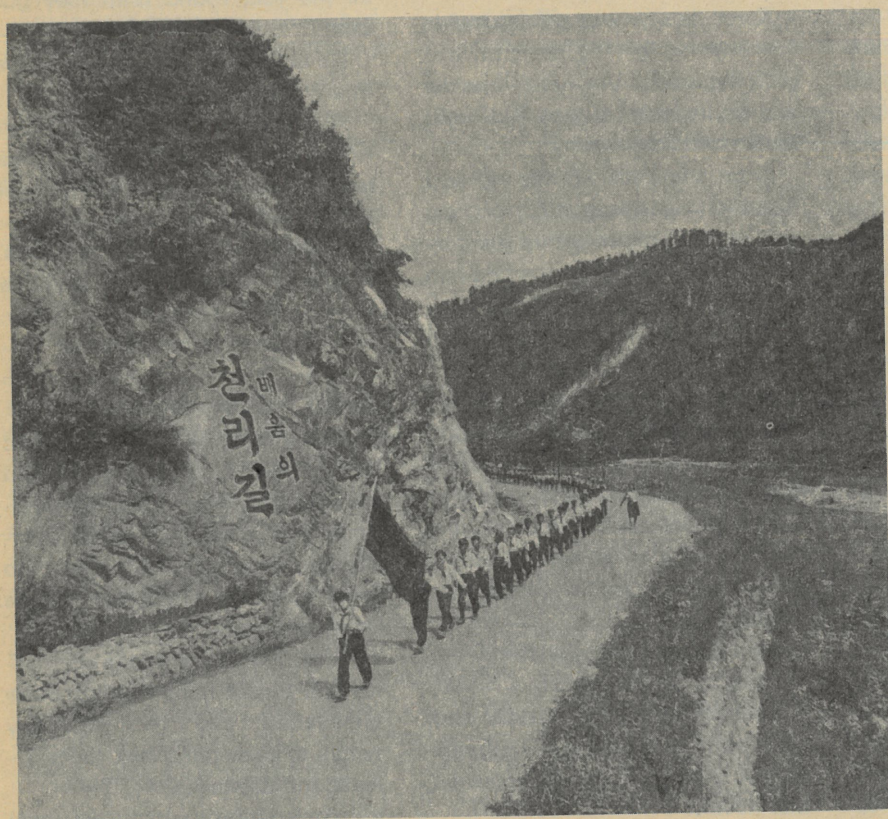
Crossing the Amnok River, he made a firm determination "**not to return until Korea became independent.**" This was a resolute declaration founded on his experience of Korean realities; a solemn declaration on his embarking on the revolutionary road. It was a triumphant declaration which would bring national liberation to our people, the death knell for Japanese imperialism, and the sum

total of everything he had learned from the homeland.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung who started the revolution through this journey, fathered the immortal Juche idea, led the 20-year-long hard anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle to victory, and finally achieved national liberation.

Marking the 60th anniversary of the "1,000-ri journey for learning" made by the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the Korean people renew their resolution to accomplish without fail the revolutionary cause of socialism and communism along the path indicated by him and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, the heir to his revolutionary cause.

Pak Sang Sop



Children's Corps members on the "1,000-ri journey for learning"

***** Chabam MUSHROOM *****

One evening in mid-August a few years ago, a house on Cheju Island, south Korea, was lit late into night.

The son was reading the book "General Kim Il Sung, the Sun of the Nation". He was deeply moved by the great lifelong efforts of fatherly General Kim Il Sung for the freedom of the country and the happiness of the people. His father too felt an irrepressible yearning for the General. He remained wakeful for a long time, lost in a deep thought. Now, he edged to his son and said:

"As we are greeting the Liberation Day I recall those days when the whole land was wrapped in joy at the news of the fatherly General's arrival at Seoul. It seems like yesterday that crowds of people streamed into the plaza in front of Seoul Station, but now—"

The old man sighed deep sighs. That day he had shouted "Long live General Kim Il Sung!" at the top of his lungs.

He took out of the wardrobe a faded copy of the newspaper *Seoul Sinmun* which he had kept with care. It carried a picture of the great leader General Kim Il Sung.

"As you know, this is General Kim Il Sung. He is the great general who will save us from distress," said he with tears in his eyes.

He had joined the Korean Independence Army and worked hard at home and abroad to regain the country lost to Japanese imperialists. But he had met with bitter setbacks and desisted from his struggle, only to lament over the fate of the hapless nation.

But the ray of hope caressed his bruised heart, too; he heard a legendary rumour that the great leader was hitting Japanese imperialists. From then on he felt in his bones that the fatherly General was a great man who would be able to free the country and the people from Japanese shackles, and he could live stoutly without losing his heart.

On August 15, 1945 Korea was liberated from Japanese rule by the great General. At the news of his triumphant return home, the old man's heart swelled with an ecstasy of joy. But the south Korean people could not realize their hope to see the General: Americans occupied south Korea and turned it into their colony. Therefore, their yearning for the General got all the stronger.

Firmly convinced that he could meet the fatherly General on the day of reunification, the old man had greeted every month of August with great expectations. That year he was especially anxious to see the General, and was dying to do something for him.

The old man told his son about his carefully thought-out plan.

"I want to pick *chabam* mushrooms, a speciality of Mt. Halla on this island and present them to the fatherly General as elixir of life. What do you say to this?"

The idea was hailed by his son, who said:

"That's a good idea, father. I have striven to greet the fatherly General on the day of reunification. But I did not know you have such a fervent loyalty to him in your heart."

Chabam mushroom is a rarity which grows

nowhere but in Mt. Halla. It is a celebrated cure-all efficacious not only against high blood pressure and arteriosclerosis but also against cancer. From antiquity it is said that the plant makes one live long in good health. It also has great delicacy, fragrance and nutrition. A legend says that once upon a time a filial son went about in quest of a medicinal herb that would enable his parents to enjoy longevity, and found this rare mushroom in Mt. Halla on Cheju Island.

Father and son set off to pick up *chabam* mushrooms.

They say that *chabam* mushrooms do exist in Mt. Halla. But it is no easy job to find them there. They are seldom found under *chabam* trees or old fallen trees, on snug and damp spots at the foot of mountains or halfway up them. To scale the crest of Mt. Halla they had to make their way through dense scrubs and thorny bushes and negotiate precipitous cliffs and steep peaks.

The old man and his son took a great trouble of ransacking every cranny of the rugged mountain, nearly 2,000 metres above sea level, to find *chabam* mushrooms. They were prepared to fly tens of thousands of kilometres, plough through a deep sea and cross jagged mountains at one go, if they could help the fatherly General live a long and healthy life.

They plucked one mushroom after another with difficulty and filled their baskets with them.

Autumn came. Gathering *chabam* mushrooms in Mt. Halla, the old man and his son would watch birds flying to the northern sky, with envious eyes. Their longing for the General increased the while, and they braced themselves up for their work.

But winter came. It did not care about their loyal

and devoted efforts for the General's longevity.

Cheju Island is the warmest place in Korea, but in winter it snows and blows there, too.

They had plucked some mushrooms in the valleys or on the sunny side of the mountain, but now they could hardly get them. Despite their several months' hard work, they got only a small amount of them.

They were vexed. Should they wait until next summer? But they could not do so.

They revered the fatherly General very deeply and thoroughly believed that only when he lived long in good health could they be freed from the yoke of oppression.

His son proposed to heat the soil with fungi in it at a moderate temperature and grow the mushrooms. The old man bravoed his suggestion and remarked in high glee.

"There is nothing one cannot do once he is resolved to."

They carried home the soil containing fungi with care and made all the arrangements for the cultivation of the mushrooms. All winter long the old man took devoted care of the mushrooms growing in the room. A saying goes: "Devotion makes flowers bloom even on stones." *Chabam* mushrooms grew lushly even in winter to meet their ardent wish for the long and healthy life of the fatherly leader.

Thus they grew the *chabam* mushrooms in winter with their best wishes and those of all the south Korean people. They dried them up with utmost care and presented them to the great leader on April 15, his birthday—the greatest national holiday of the Korean people.

Kim Sun Hong

* * *

Green Pine Tree in Mangyongdae

Pine trees can be found anywhere in Korea. But those growing on Nam Hill in Mangyongdae look unusually sturdy. This story tells you why.

Kim Hyong Jik, indomitable revolutionary fighter and outstanding leader of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea, composed a noted revolutionary song "Green Pine Tree on Nam Hill" in 1918. In his days Korea was writhing under the jackboots of bloodthirsty Japanese imperialists. In the song he expressed his passion by mentioning a sturdy pine tree on Nam Hill in Mangyongdae. The words show his determination to fight through all hardships and trials to liberate the country; they brim over with his indomitable fighting spirit and firm conviction of final victory.

*Do you know, Comrade,
The green pine tree on Nam Hill?
It suffers under snow and frost.
Yet scarred, it will return to life
In the warm sunshine
Of the spring's awakening.*

*If I cannot bring my country independence
I should not live on.
Do believe, brethren,
My body may be ground to powder
Yet, I will fight on.*

*If I fall in the battle
My sons and grandsons will carry the cause on.
They will surely bring back spring
To the golden tapestry of 3,000 ri
Then, Korea, shout hurrah for independence.*

Kim Hyong Jik set out on the revolutionary

road in his early years, with a lofty aim to repulse Japanese imperialists and liberate the country. He called the inaugural meeting of the Korean National Association on March 23, 1917 in Pyongyang, at which he said:

"The objective of the KNA is to strengthen the cohesion of all the Korean people in order to achieve national independence on their own and establish a truly civilized state."

He said that to achieve this objective, the broad masses of people should be united as one man and activated to the anti-Japanese national liberation struggle, and that KNA organizations should be built up.

The KNA was the most steadfast and largest anti-Japanese underground revolutionary organization at the time. Kim Hyong Jik organized and guided KNA activities and anti-Japanese struggles in great adversities. In those days the slightest anti-Japanese element was harshly repressed by Japanese imperialists. They cunningly worked to smell out the underground network of KNA organizations. Kim Hyong Jik was blacklisted by the Japanese police, and had to work under their surveillance. However, he braved all hardships and dangers and skilfully directed KNA activities, moving the theatre of his revolutionary activities to Kangdong, Chunggang, Linjiang, Badaogou, Fusong and other places at home and abroad.

He would often say to his comrades:

"The pine is evergreen. We must live as sturdily as this tree anywhere anytime."

Throughout the whole period of his revolutionary activities he continued his work braving whatever trials, with a strong fighting spirit and indomitable revolutionary will.



Myongsin School where the indomitable revolutionary fighter Kim Hyong Jik worked as teacher

Thanks to his energetic activities KNA organizations spread to North and South Pyongan, Hwanghae, Kyonggi, North and South Cholla and North and South Kyongsang Provinces and, then, beyond the bounds of Korea.

The KNA played an important role in bringing the broad masses to class awakening and uniting and rousing them to the anti-Japanese struggle.

Kim Hyong Jik set a practical example in mixing himself with workers, peasants and the rest of the people to disseminate advanced ideas and activate them to the revolutionary struggle.

More than 6,000 Agricultural Associate Engineers Trained

More than 6,000 youth sub-workteam members of cooperative farms in South Pyongan Province obtained the qualifications of agricultural associate engineers during the last 3 years.

This is one of major successes achieved in carrying out the great leader President Kim Il Sung's policy to intellectualize the whole of society.

In our country large numbers of senior middle school graduates take up jobs on farms collectively or individually according to their wishes every year. Most of them

engage in farming as members of the youth sub-workteams of cooperative farms.

The youth sub-workteam members in South Pyongan Province were under the study-while-working system of higher education. Teachers of agricultural and farm machine colleges in the province went to cooperative farms to give them lectures and guide their experiments and practical training. They earnestly helped the youth sub-workteam members with their individual study, sharing beds and

boards with them.

The youth sub-workteam members applied their energies to their study, rationally using spare time after work so that they could develop to be associate engineers. They are well versed in Juche farming method as well as agricultural science and technology.

In order to get the qualifications of engineers in the near future, these associate engineer-members of youth sub-workteams work as hard as ever to raise their scientific and technological levels.

Particularly, he played pioneering role in bringing about a switchover in the Korean people's anti-Japanese national liberation movement—from a nationalist movement to a communist movement—to conform with the requirements of the changing situation after the March 1 Uprising which had swept the whole country in 1919.

He accumulated immortal exploits in the advancement of the anti-Japanese national liberation movement in Korea along a new course, basing himself on a firm viewpoint that Koreans should achieve the country's independence by their own efforts.

True to the lofty will of his father Kim Hyong Jik, the great leader President Kim Il Sung started revolutionary activities in his early youthhood. He led the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle for 20 years and accomplished the historic cause of national liberation; and after liberation he built a socialist paradise in this land.

The song "Green Pine Tree on Nam Hill" composed by Kim Hyong Jik over sixty years ago and sung by Korean revolutionists, forcefully inspires our people still now, who are endeavouring to consummate the revolutionary cause of Juche.

Guiding Star

Dear Leader Comrade KIM JONG IL Is a Great Thinker and Theoretician with Brilliant Intelligence

Baliyanga Alphons (Rwanda)

The Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea held in October 1980 elected the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Party, and Member of the Military Committee of the same. This reflects the organizational will of the WPK and unanimous desire of the entire Korean people.

Dear Comrade Kim Jong Il is the clairvoyant leader of the WPK and the Korean people. He has uncommon intelligence, preeminent art of leadership and noble virtues, and carries to completion the Juche cause initiated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Carrying the revolutionary cause pioneered by the leader to consummation is the essential demand of the revolutionary struggle.

As is well known, the complete realization of the Chajusong of the popular masses is a tremendous enterprise accompanied by profound social changes. Accordingly, it can be consummated not in a generation but through a protracted struggle. The change of generations in the revolutionary struggle poses the continuation of the revolutionary cause as an important task.

Whether the revolutionary cause is continued correctly or not is a fundamental problem decisive of the destiny of revolution—carrying revolution through to the end or giving it up halfway. In order to solve this problem correctly, the working masses should have a preeminent guider able to carry forward the revolutionary cause of the leader.

The popular masses can admirably carry forward the revolutionary cause only when they have

as the successor to the leader such a guider who is infinitely faithful to the leader's revolutionary cause and perfectly and faultlessly equipped with his idea and possessed of superb sagacity, uncommon leadership art and lofty virtues.

The revolutionary cause to be carried forward by the world's revolutionary people now is the revolutionary cause of Juche initiated by President Kim Il Sung. He created the immortal Juche idea, a scientific thought of human liberation, and excellently translated it into reality, and thus made an outstanding contribution to the development of human thought and the people's struggle for independence.

He has given scientific answers to all problems arising in revolution and construction in our age, including strategy and tactics to be applied in the struggle for independence, sovereignty and a new society. He clarified principles of strengthening the cohesion of the anti-imperialist independent forces, and ways and means of expanding and developing the non-aligned movement and establishing a new international economic order. Therefore, the revolutionary cause of Juche started by President Kim Il Sung means a great cause to be carried forward by the world's progressives. As dear Comrade Kim Jong Il was elected the leader of the revolution who is to carry on his revolutionary cause of Juche to completion, the problem of inheriting the revolutionary cause, which is decisive of the building of socialism and communism, is solved splendidly in Korea.

The dear leader of the Korean people Comrade Kim Jong Il is a true people's leader who is

perfectly equipped with prominent qualities as the successor to the cause of President Kim Il Sung. For this very reason the people throughout the world interested in the future of world revolution feel deeply proud to hold dear Comrade Kim Jong Il in high esteem.

It is a great honour and happiness for me to write an essay on the occasion of the birthday of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, gifted with superb sagacity, perfectly mastered the Juche idea of President Kim Il Sung and his revolutionary theory through revolutionary practice and energetic study and inquiry; he made them his firm creed and world outlook. Now, he is well known as a great thinker and theoretician of Juche.

Basing himself on the revolutionary ideology of great President Kim Il Sung the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gave new ideo-theoretical explanations to the questions arising in consummating the cause of Juche, and thus enriched the treasure-house of the Juche idea.

For the first time in history he defined the revolutionary ideology of President Kim Il Sung as an integral system of idea, theory and methodology of Juche. As a result, it was made clear that his revolutionary ideas are entirely unique in the light of its philosophical principles, its composition and its historical position.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il also developed and enriched the thought of the great leader President Kim Il Sung on modelling the whole of society on the Juche idea. He declared it the ultimate programme of the Party and elucidated that building socialism and communism is in essence the process of modelling all spheres of social life on the Juche idea and remoulding them to meet the demands of this idea.

The thought on transforming the whole society after the Juche idea is a perfect thought of human remoulding, which opens up a true way to develop communist people; it is an outstanding thought which illuminates the road to create political, ideological, material and cultural conditions which enable men to enjoy a completely independent and

creative life in all social activities.

Also, he developed and enriched the thought of imbuing all Party with the Juche idea, enunciated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. This brought about a dependable guiding compass to strengthen and develop the working-class party forever as the party of the leader and carry out to the end, under the guidance of the Party, the cause of socialism and communism initiated by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il gives scientific answers to theoretical and practical problems cropping up in all realms of the revolution and construction, too.

He developed and enriched the thought of President Kim Il Sung on the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions and defined them to be the strategic line of the Workers' Party of Korea.

He also furthered the thought of President Kim Il Sung on the Chollima Movement and thus initiated the thought on the speed campaign, the basic form of battle in socialist construction, and set forth the line of forcefully waging the Three-Revolution Red Flag Movement. He also created a unique theory of the ideological campaign.

His original theory of literature and art holds a particularly important position among the ideo-theoretical assets provided by him. Putting into practice President Kim Il Sung's Juche thought of literature and art, he created a number of new theories on various problems. They cover communist humanics, seed, cinematics, succession of revolutionary traditions in literature, identification of the process of literary and artistic creation with the process of revolutionizing writers and artists, etc.

His unique theory on humanics has a great significance in the development of the theory of literature and art. He defined literature as humanics and expounded that its fundamental mission lies in delineating live men and serving them. He taught that literature of our age must raise problems of independent men and concentrate on defending the Chajusong of men.

Poem

Oh, He Is Great

Temba Mafico (Zimbabwe)

Bright sun in the east of the world
Comrade Kim Jong Il
Oh, he is great
He is the sun of progressive mankind
As ever-shining glitter

He is personifier of Kimilsungism
He is indicator of victory and glory
Of the oppressed world
Oh, he is great

Comrade Kim Jong Il is pronoun
Of the immortal Juche idea
His idea is Kimilsungism

The world progressive looks up to him
Outstanding leader
Comrade Kim Jong Il
Forward to victory of Juche
To wipe out evils of imperialist rule

Long live dear leader
Comrade Kim Jong Il

As a result of his creation of a new theory on humanics, the mission of literature was clarified; it is to teach men the truth of life and lead them to a veritable life.

In addition, he clarified original thoughts and policies covering all fields—state building, founding of people's armed forces, construction of the Juche-oriented socialist economy and cultural development, science and education, etc. In this way he further developed and enriched the revolutionary ideology of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Achievements gained by him through ideo-theoretical activities and practical struggle are tremendous, indeed.

Now, the popularity of the dear leader as a great man spread beyond the boundary of Korea to all countries and continents.

Celebrated politicians and revolutionary people throughout the world highly respect and boundlessly adore him. I, too, hold him in high esteem and live proudly, feeling his love and solicitude.

I deeply envy the Korean people led by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, a sagacious leader who carries forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

Availing myself of this opportunity, I heartily wish the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, a great thinker and theoretician, long life and good health.

"A Textbook for the Building of a Revolutionary Party in Our Age"

Comrade Kim Jong Il, Member of the Presidium of the Political Bureau, and Secretary, of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea, wrote a treatise "The Workers' Party of Korea Is a Juche-type Revolutionary Party Which Inherited the Glorious Tradition of the DIU" (Down-with-Imperialism Union). As soon as the treatise came out, it was covered widely by the press in many countries, and has roused great reaction among revolutionary people all over the world.

The full text or the gist of the treatise was carried by various foreign newspapers. They include the Somali paper "Holussed", the Portuguese paper "O Diario", the Jamaican paper "Jamaica Daily News", and the Burmese paper "Guardian".

The Cameroonian paper "La Gazette" said: "The treatise is a precious fruition of the outstanding ideological, theoretical and practical activities of Mr. Kim Jong Il who has wisely led the Workers' Party of Korea for many years now, with uncommon intelligence and leadership."

The Nigerian paper "National Concord" wrote: "The work is written in an excellent way to give comprehensive understanding of the Workers' Party of Korea. It also

clearly expounds ways and means of strengthening and developing a party. Comrade Kim Jong Il is a sagacious theoretician."

The Ghanaian paper "Ghana Times" said: "The treatise is an ideological and theoretical summing-up of all the shining victories and successes achieved and the richest and most diverse exploits performed by the respected leader Comrade Kim Il Sung and Comrade Kim Jong Il while leading the WPK. This historic treatise is a textbook for the building of a revolutionary party of our age, which sets forth the fighting programme and the guideline in founding of a party of a new type, the Juche type, which defends the interests of the masses. It is a classic work which has admirably opened a new phase for the development of the revolutionary theories of the working class. The treatise will shine more brilliantly along with the victorious advance of the international communist movement, the cause of building a working-class party and the revolutionary struggle of the world's people for independence. It will be handed down through generations."

The Bangladesh paper "Daily Millat" pointed out that the treatise was a document expounding a firm guideline for the building of a re-

volutionary party in our age and a guiding principle for all the people in their revolutionary struggle.

Maltese Radio introduced the treatise and said: "The treatise is a document which theoretically systematized and outlined the glorious roots of the Workers' Party of Korea and its strengthening and development."

It is of great importance in correctly grasping the exploits and experience accumulated by the great leader of the Korean people President Kim Il Sung in founding and wisely leading the Workers' Party of Korea on the basis of the Juche idea, to steer the Korean revolution to victory, and his contributions to the advancement of world revolution."

Radios, TV broadcasts and news agencies in Cuba, Nicaragua, Rwanda and many other countries introduced the treatise in diverse forms.

In Guyana the Groups for the Study of the Juche Idea of Comrade Kim Il Sung in Enmore and Anns Grov Region, Fourth Province held their seminars on the treatise. Speakers were unanimous in emphasizing that the treatise brightly illuminates the path of revolutionary, working-class parties and inspires their struggle.

In Wake of Glorious Traces

Prosperous Land under Brilliant Leadership

— A Visit to Hwasan Cooperative Farm in Sinchon County —

Great changes have taken place in our rural villages as a result of the dynamic promotion of the three revolutions—the ideological, technical and cultural.

Some time ago we visited the Hwasan Cooperative Farm in Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province. We were warmly greeted by an official of the farm at the entrance to the village which nestled cozily at the foot of a mountain.

Many years ago this part of the country would be frequented by such severe droughts that trees and grass would dry up. The official conducted us to the observation platform and, on the way, explained how the barren place had become a modern socialist village good to live in.

The observatory was built on Tungmae Hill, which commands the whole view of the village.

Modern dwellings clustered at the foot of Mt. Ggotmi adorned with blooming pink azaleas. The dark blue water of the Hwasan reservoir rippled in the front of the village. Waterways ran across the mid-slopes of mountains. Standard rice paddies spread as far as the eye could see. Flocks of sheep hovered around at every valley. The rich hamlets on the Hwasan Cooperative Farm formed a beautiful scroll of picture, indeed.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"All our villages are rich and beautiful and we might well call each of them a fairyland."

The Hwasan Cooperative Farm has changed into a rich and beautiful people's paradise under the wise guidance of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who admirably carries out the lofty

plans of the great leader President Kim Il Sung. We heard an impressive story from our guide, while following the footmarks of the dear leader along the field lane.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il visited the farm one autumn day in 1973. In those days the people of the farm were zealous to be pioneers in the overall mechanization of farming, true to the spirit of the rural theses advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung. But they had a great headache. They were at a loss how to realize the overall mechanization more effectively and rapidly in keeping with the increasing number of farm machines and the very high level of intensive farming and how to mechanize agricultural production and stockbreeding. They racked and racked their brains.

"We people of Hwasan will never forget that day," said the official. His narration was so vivid that we felt as if we were witnessing what had happened on the historic day.

The dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il taught specific ways and means to solve problems concerning the overall mechanization of farming and advised them to standardize plots by leveling and rezoning the fields.

He warmly encouraged the farm people to work well to please the great leader, and promised every possible help to them. After his visit he sent to the farm many tractors, rice-transplanters, rice-harvestors and other machines and large quantities of fertilizers and agricultural chemicals. The farmers got highly elated at the meticulous and loving

care of the dear leader. When they architected any work they did it exactly as taught by the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il and pushed it ahead quickly in the spirit of the speed campaign. They did this according to their strong will and faith. They vigorously worked to standardize all their plots. Small patches of land were levelled and rezoned for tractors to work freely. Now they have scores of tractors and several hundred other machines which do backbreaking work for men. Almost all farming work, from spring ploughing to sowing, rice-transplanting, weeding, harvesting and threshing, are being mechanized. This is the reality of our countryside.

Hearing from the guide about the development of the farm under the grateful guidance, we reached the Ankolmi plot which is associated with the profound care and solicitude of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il. Preparations for sowing



Technicians of the farm debate on how to improve the soil

were in full swing. As we walked meditatively, the farm official proudly explained last year's successful farming: the farm produced an average of 8 tons of rice and 7.2 tons of maize per hectare. The grain output has steadily increased. Last year it was 2.3 times that in 1973, and each family's share of distribution increased five times during the same period.

The farmers were eager to produce more grain this year by working effectively as required by the Juche method of farming. They were busy repairing and checking machines to plant rice as soon as sowing had been finished.

We went to the fish farm which the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il had visited. The official said that they produced several tons of fish every year for the farmers. We also called on the stock-breeding workteam which received on-the-spot guidance of the dear leader. They were raising large numbers of pigs, sheep, goats, chickens and ducks. The official said that the meat output had steadily increased and that last year it was 2.5 times greater than in 1973.

Inspecting the Hwasan Cooperative Farm, a rich and prosperous people's paradise, we keenly felt the ardent loyalty of the farmers resolved to bring about a great progress in agricultural production by energetically carrying out the ideological, technical and cultural revolutions.

They are firmly determined to live up to the confidence and expectation of the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il by making the "speed of the 80s," a new speed of advance, and bringing in a rich harvest every year in the 1980s.

Son Yu Sok

Latterly the September 28 Factory made a new large-sized hydraulic plate shear.

It can easily cut plates to the thickness of 30 mm according to uses. It has more merits than the cutting machine. It makes little noise and is handier. It

can save a greater amount of labour and material than the oxygen cutter and raise the cutting capacity ten times.

The cut is so smooth that it does not require second-processing, unlike the oxygen cut.

New Large-sized Hydraulic Plate Shear

Great Personality

ON MT. WANGJAE

It happened when the construction of the grand monument on Mt. Wangjae was being undertaken.

The designers started to prepare a general plan of the historical site. They were hugely excited because the grand monument would be built at the meaningful place on Mt. Wangjae where in the early spring of 1933, the great leader called that historic meeting to bring about a great upswing in the Korean revolution.

But they were faced with an unexpected difficulty from the outset. There was hot debate on where to set up this grand monument. The monument would consist of a 66-metre torch tower and a group of statues and relieved sculptures around the bronze statue of the great leader. And it was a very delicate problem to select the site.

It had been considered that the grand monument should be built on Mt. Wangjae, but the space was too narrow to ensure the grandeur of the monument, and it would also be impossible to build a proper educational ground for the visitors there.

So, there was a proposal to build it on the base of Mt. Changdok, an adjacent peak, be-

cause it has a wide space which would be advantageous for the scale of the monument and the construction of the educational ground. But the question was that if the monument was built there, it would be a bit far from the historical site. Hence a serious debate on the two locations.

Officials concerned examined the terrain over and over again so as to make everything flawless, because it was a question of selecting the location of the grand monument to be handed down to generations to come.

The two places had both merits and demerits, but there was no means to overcome the demerits. After repeated discussions the foot of Mt. Changdok was picked out. The consensus of opinion was that since the building of the revolutionary historical site was aimed at educating people in the Party's glorious revolutionary traditions, it was most important to form a wide educational ground. Therefore, the general plan was so mapped out as to erect the grand monument at the foot of Mt. Changdok.

Around that time or in May 1974 the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il visited the histo-

rical site under construction. Having arrived there he climbed up Mt. Wangjae through pine groves and copses, profoundly moved as he stepped into the meaningful place. He made a round of the wind-swept construction site and, seated together with officials concerned, checked the general plan of the historical site. As he saw the grand monument located at quite an unexpected place, he asked dubiously.

"Why did you move the monumental tower from the site of the meeting?"

The officials detailed the reason why the foot of Mt. Changdok had been picked out.

Having heard the explanation out, the dear leader was in a meditative mood, before he said in a grave tone of voice.

"The grand monument should be erected halfway up Mt. Wangjae where the leader presided over the historic meeting during the anti-Japanese armed struggle. Otherwise, it would be meaningless."

He said that if the grand monument was erected at the base of Mt. Changdok, however advantageous it might be for widening the educational ground, people might mistake it for the

historical site and, moreover, the lecturers would have a hard time in making explanations. He also pointed out that it was entirely meaningless to set up the grand monument at a place on which the leader had never set foot when he convoked the historic meeting.

The dear leader said that the visitors should be made to climb up Mt. Wangjae and see the grand monument and look round the historical site and then go over to the next peak, and that they should not be made to climb up the next peak first which has nothing to do with the important event and look on the grand monument from there and then go over to Mt. Wangjae to visit the historic site. He again emphasized:

"The basic principle of building the monument is to put it close to the historical site."

The dear leader closely examined the terrain of the site, and said that if the grand monument was erected on the mid-

slope of Mt. Wangjae, the great leader's statue would not be exposed in open space, but would rather harmonize with the landscape on the background. He also advised that in order to make the historical site more conspicuous, it was necessary to build a straight and wide road up to the site and exert much effort also for the construction of the surroundings.

The officials felt quite relieved to hear his words. He had promptly found the solution to the problem on which they had committed an error despite months of debate and hard endeavour.

The visitors to Mt. Wangjae are struck in wonder by the great leader's bronze statue respectfully placed in the centre of the historical site, and the relieved sculptures, the group of statues and the torch tower surrounding the statue and the revolutionary museum, which form such grandeur and harmonious beauty.

Yun Yong Sil

Efficient Three-dimensional Automatic Mapper

Recently the geological surveying corps of North Hwanghae Province made an efficient three-dimensional automatic mapper.

This machine ensures the precision of 1/100 mm and automatically draws topographical maps.

It enables the corps to carry out topographical surveying more quickly with greater precision, economize in 4,560 mandays of labour a year, increase labour productivity five times and fully guarantee accuracy in all processes from geological surveying to prospecting and tunneling.

Phraseology

Popular Spirit

Popular spirit means a quality of loving and serving the people, characteristic of true revolutionaries. The great Juche idea claims that the masses are the masters of revolution and construction and that they also have the power to drive them forward. Since the masses are the masters, revolution and construction are work for their benefit. Accordingly, revolutionaries are duty bound to serve the people. Popular spirit is expressed first in boundlessly loving the people and attaching the greatest importance to their interests and conducting any work to meet them. It is also expressed in mixing with the people to share joys and sorrows with them, learn from them, and live and act modestly and simply.

Popular spirit is manifested further in setting positive examples to the people in and out of work, being the first to meet difficulties and solving every problem in reliance on the wisdom and strength of the masses.

The loftiest manifestation of popular spirit is unbounded loyalty to the leader of the working class. Because he is the supreme guider who represents the interests of the masses most completely and leads the revolutionary cause of the working class to victory.

Wangjaesan Village Today

Mt. Wangjae is located in Onsong County, our northernmost county. It is a sacred mountain associated with the revolutionary activities of the great leader President Kim Il Sung during the hard-fought anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle.

Here is Wangjaesan-ri, a village named after the mountain. People call this village a "model communist village" or the "second Chongsan-ri." (Chongsan-ri is situated in the middle of Taean City. The respected President Kim Il Sung has cared to build it up as a model village in socialist rural construction ever since the country's liberation. It is a historic place associated with his august person.)

Wangjaesan-ri, the "second Chongsan-ri," has a brilliant history related with the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who is admirably carrying forward the revolutionary cause of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

They Remember Their Past

"My village folks remember their past," said Cha Sang Gwon, Managerial Chairman of the Wangjaesan Cooperative Farm. He was on his way back to his farm from a meeting in the county seat. I had a chance to talk with him.

"Ours was a bitter past, indeed," he began and told me about the history of the village.

Until the first half of the 1920s this place at the northernmost tip of Korea, where the village is now situated, was no man's land. It was surrounded by a mountain wall. Only plaintive murmurs of the Tuman River and songs of mountain birds could be heard, piles of stones were here and there, and even

wild beasts did not want to live in this place. It was quite natural that people should not come to settle here.

Korea was overrun by Japanese imperialist marauders, who deprived her people of their country. Driven to poverty, many people left their beloved homes and wandered from place to place in quest of their livelihood. Some of them flocked to the bank of the Tuman River to go to alien lands.

"Among them was my grandfather. He recollects those bitter days still now."

The wanderers were reluctant to leave their homeland though it was under Japanese rule, and settled here. Such people increased gradually and formed a village. But the soil here were lean and stony. They burned mountain sides to raise crops and did day labour to eke out a living.

"This is what our village used to be. It is not an affair of a remote past, though," said the farm chairman to wind his story.

I was quite anxious to see how the village had changed. He said to me. "As the proverb goes 'seeing once is better than hearing a hundred times', go and see it for yourself."

Wangjaesan-ri Today

In a word, the village was quite attractive.

The respected leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today all our villages are modern and well-to-do. They are like Chollima, the sleek steed, who gallops forward towards the heights of communism."



Farmers brim over
with happiness
(at the Wangjaesan
Cooperative Farm)

The village impressed me deeply. I cannot write here all that I saw. I will confine myself to what left the strongest impressions on me.

Chi Chang Jun was the first man I met in the village. This 80-year-old man was taking a stroll with his grandchild. He was a native of the village.

I greeted him, and talked with him about his family and their living conditions. Then I asked him where his family had lived before.

He took me to the playground of the three-storey senior middle school and said: "This is where my house or the 'Rough-rock House' used to be. Now, such a fine school stands here. Ha, ha, ha..."

His hearty laughter delighted us.

He added: "Before liberation I built a shabby dugout and lived in it. It looked so ugly that people called it 'Rough-rock House'." His story made me look with renewed relish over the village which spread before my eyes.

Chaste houses with curved tile roofs spread like wings of a crane and modern dwellings stood in rows. In the heart of the village were methodically laid out the study hall of Comrade Kim Il Sung's revolutionary ideas, the ri people's hospital, the house of culture with amateur art group activity and agricultural science and technology dissemi-

nation rooms, a nursery, a kindergarten, and other public buildings. The farmland had also undergone a great change. In the past it was barren and dotted with piles of stone. But, today it was rezoned and standardized and turned fertile.

I wanted to take a look at some dwelling houses. The old man was pleased to meet my request. He took me to a house by the roadside. "This," he said, "is Hong Gye Rok's, my age-fellow. He and I settled here before liberation."

We entered the house. The doors were unlocked but there was nobody in the house. The interior was flawlessly furnished. There were a sewing machine, a TV set and other things. Jars in the storeroom were full of glossy polished rice. Before liberation, he said, people here could not eat rice. But, today they have food surpluses which they sell to the state.

I visited another home. The family was quite well-off, too.

A woman farmer said in a pleasant tone of voice. "We have earned a fabulous sum of income in money and grain this time again. We wonder how to use it."

"Almost all work is done by machines now," said a farmer and added jokingly. "What should I do

when overall mechanization is completed?"

I saw and heard many other things. The Wangjaesan village was rich and beautiful and the people were like brothers to each other.

The overall mechanization of farming was nearing completion. The village resembled a large harmonious family.

This place had been regarded as unfit for human habitation before. But, today it is so attractive that the visitor is reluctant to leave it.

* * *

We walked along the main road and climbed a hill which commanded a bird's-eye view of the village.

After a long pause the farm chairman related an episode with emotion.

On October 13, 1975 the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il ascended this very hill and looked over the beautifully changed village for a while. And he suggested that the great leader President Kim Il Sung should be invited to the village, and said that he would be quite pleased to see it so well built. He confidently called the village the "second Chongsan-ri".

The farm chairman closed his words this way:

"It is the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il who fixed the site of our village. It is also he who shared joy with farmers who moved into newly-built dwellings in March that year. He is devoting all his kindly care to building up this village associated with the revolutionary exploits of the fatherly leader, just like the world-famous Chongsan-ri. In fact, the constructor of our village called a modern communist village is none other than the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il."

Choe Gyong Ok

❖

Phraseology

Education by Positive Examples

Education by positive examples is a method of educating people through the influence of positive examples.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung initiated this method during the anti-Japanese revolutionary struggle; he applied and developed it in mass education following the country's liberation.

This is the most effective method of mass education in socialist society.

Firstly, because it is suited to the essential features of socialist society in which positive phenomena are prevalent.

Secondly, because positive examples are effective in encouraging people to overcome the negative.

Thirdly, because it embodies the mass line of our Party.

In order to apply this method effectively, we must opportunely find and popularize positive examples among the masses. Meanwhile, educators must go among the masses and set practical examples themselves, while offering them explanation and persuasion.

Now, the method has become one of our superior methods in remoulding people into veritable revolutionaries. Korean realities prove its vitality.

SONG

“Azaleas in the Homeland”

There are many beautiful flowers in the world, but our people call azaleas “azaleas in the homeland” and sing warmly of the flowers.

Azaleas which our people love so much, have an unforgettable episode.

One day during the arduous war against Japan, some members of the Korean People's Revolutionary Army made an advance into the homeland under the command of the great leader General Kim Il Sung. For long years while fighting bloody battles, they had been told by the great leader about the mountains and rivers of their homeland. And, as soon as they set foot on the soil of the country which they had longed for even in dreams, they were deeply touched and shed hot tears of emotion. Looking at the pink azaleas which had blossomed out enduring frosts and snowstorms, they visualized the day of national liberation and had a burning resolve to free the country at all costs.

The song “Azaleas in the Homeland” made a vivid musical portrayal of the emotion the warriors experienced that day.

*Pink azaleas in my loved homeland
Bloomed out in cold wind and snow.
To bring spring to the land downtrodden
I followed the General into your bosom.*

The first stanza faithfully depicts the inmost thought of the anti-Japanese revolutionary fighters, who in the embrace of the homeland, were choked with emotion, inhaling the pleasant smell of the earth and the scent of azaleas.

*Every flower, every handful of earth in the
motherly bosom
Is soaked with the blood of our comrades.
I hug this dear soil in my arms
And picture the homeland on the victory day.*

The second stanza sings of the solemnity inspired in the minds of the warriors. They realized that every flower petal and every handful of the earth was permeated with the blood of their revolutionary comrades-in-arms. It is stressed here that this sublime awareness is linked up with their burning desire to liberate the country from Japanese imperialist yoke and with their revolutionary conviction of the day when the country would be free.

*However thorny the revolutionary road
Flames flare in this heart. With this gun I hold
I will drive the enemy out and bring to this land
The sunshine of the General for ever bright.*

The third stanza shows a strong determination of the warriors to be firm on the road of struggle for national liberation however arduous the revolution and carry on for ever the revolutionary cause of Juche pioneered by the great leader.

This ideological content of the words are truthfully expressed by a melody which is soft and tender, bright and broad.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: “Our music must be Korean in essence and it should suit the feelings of our people.”

The words are written in a stanzaic form, the

simplest and most universal form of musical representation, and the melody is well based on the characteristic features of Korean music. The song makes effective use of these features, particularly those of Korean folk songs, to conform with the sentiments of the times and, therefore, it can sing vividly of the patriotism of the members of the KPRA with rich national sentiments.

Another characteristic feature of the song is its composition of time. Almost all the sounds are carried by smooth and even rhythms of four-four time, while prolonged sounds have three-quarter measures, which are typically Korean—gentle and exquisite.

What is also characteristic of this song is that the melodious progress is very smooth and natural. This contributes to deepening the sentiment of the song and making the content of the words more

impressive. Thus, it helps to show more keenly the inmost thought of the fighters who decided to liberate the dearest country come what might, embracing the azaleas which were in full bloom as a symbol of the great homeland.

The song is founded on a principle of attaching a character to each musical note. This admirably blends the words and the music, so that people can understand and sing the song easily.

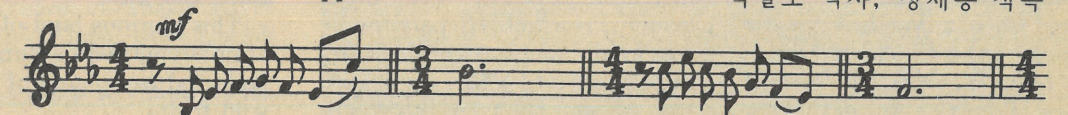
In this way the song tells our people how our homeland lost to the aggressors of Japanese imperialism was liberated and how she had been able to blossom into the socialist paradise of today.

The song “Azaleas in the Homeland” widely known as an excellent Korean song, conduces greatly to powerfully inspiring our working people in their worthy endeavours for the country.

So Son Ok

Andante non troppo

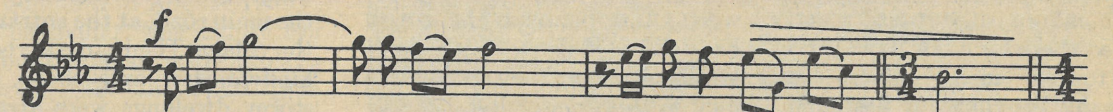
박필모 작사, 정세룡 작곡



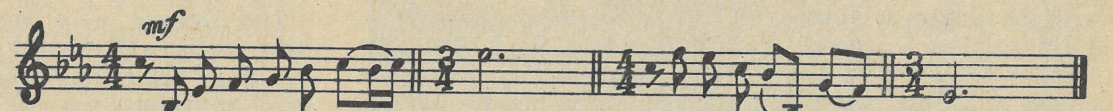
그립던내조국 - 에 불계편진달래 - 야



찬-바람 눈 속에 - 도 억세게피엿 구 - 나



짓밟 - 힌 - 강산 - 에 새-봄 을 주 - 려 - 고



장군님 뒤를따 - 라 네 품에왔 - 노 - 라

Chosan Blossoms into a Paradise



The vigour of a new age pulsates everywhere in our country.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"There is lovely rural scenery in every area of our country."

As our car ran, picturesque rural scenery slipped endlessly by. It afforded a glimpse of the prosperous mountain villages situated along the Amnok River.

We took our leave of Manpo and crossed one ridge after another. We went around a cliff overhanging the Amnok River and entered Chosan. We had our car stopped at the village of Angto-ri, a little way off the seat of Chosan County. An old *sumu* tree (*Hemipteleia Davidii*) arrested our eyes. We were greeted by the chairman of the cooperative farm. He told us with emotion that the great leader President Kim Il Sung had visited his village 16 years ago.

On September 4, 1966 the great leader visited Angto-ri and stayed there for a few days. And he toured many places in Chagang Province for firsthand guidance.

The great leader sat knee to knee with the farmers at Angto-ri and detailed how to run the farm better. Orion's Belt had disappeared in the sky and the quiet night was far advanced, but a humble farmhouse at the village was brightly lit. The respected leader told the farmers

that at this remote village they could live as well as in plain areas, if the barren land was ameliorated to boost grain output, a great number of trees planted and tended in the mountains and animal husbandry developed. And he taught them how to rezone and improve land, what variety of seed to select and what sorts of trees to plant in the mountains.

"I will never forget that night when I received the valuable instructions from the great leader. Prior to his departure, he was kind enough to meet us farmers again under this very *sumu* tree—" said the farm chairman. He went on to describe the scene that unfolded then. All the villagers hurriedly thronged to the tree in order to see the fatherly leader. Now, he approached a girl with a broad smile on his face and affectionately asked how old she was and what her parents were. And he held the rough hands of aged farmers in his and kindly said that they should live long in this good world.

The farm chairman's cheeks flushed as he finished speaking about the joy and happiness they had had that day. We were deeply impressed by his story and looked for a long time at the old tree which bears an everlasting testimony to that moment of history.

The officials of the farm told us

proudly how their farm had developed under the warm care of the great leader.

As against 1966, last year the per-hectare yield of rice increased 2.8 times and that of maize 4.2 times on this farm. The number of sheep, pigs, goats, rabbits and other livestock jumped 8 times. The farm also created 600 hectares of forests of economic value, including 170 hectares of pine-nut tree groves, and thickly wooded the mountains and hills.

This glorious land of Angto-ri annually gathers a bumper crop and produces plenty of meat and wild fruits.

We entered the yard of the Angto-ri Party Committee, and could command an unobstructed view of the village, which had been turned into a rich cultured socialist farm village good to live in. Two, three and four-storied houses stood harmoniously along the main road, at the entrance to the village. Then came a creche, a kindergarten and shops. One-storey dwellings were arranged methodically along the foot of the mountains.

The farmers were working hard on the well-rezoned fields stretching before the village, in an effort to hasten the year's rich harvest, in response to the great leader President Kim Il Sung's New Year address.

The beautiful scene of the vil-

lage eloquently showed that the great leader's far-reaching plan for the construction of socialist farm villages had blossomed out here in Chosan County, too.

We wished the agricultural working people of this village further success in their work, and left for the township of Chosan.

"From ancient times Chosan and Pyokdong were known as the most out-of-the-way mountain villages even in this northernmost part of Korea. There was not a smithy worth mentioning," said an official of the Chosan County People's Committee. He told us with pride that after liberation the most backward and destitute county of Chosan got rid of its age-old poverty and turned into a county with a modern local industry and advanced agriculture under the intelligent leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

The main street of the township of Chosan was laid out on the left shore of Tarak River which flows into the Amnok River.

The township of Chosan with rows of multi-storied dwellings and public buildings was decently built into a cosy mountainous town situated on the Amnok River, under the prospective urban construction plan chalked out by the great leader while he was in the township for on-the-spot guidance in August 1959.

In particular, this county too had built several local industry factories after the June 1958 Plenary Meeting of the Central Committee of the Workers' Party of Korea. The county steadily expanded those factories on the one hand and, on the other, reinforced new branches of industry, so as to meet the people's growing demands for daily necessities.

This local industry works totally on rich raw materials

available in the county and augments the production of consumer goods every year by leaps and bounds. It turns out a large quantity of cloth, paper, woolen underwear, furniture and food-stuff. Chosan County leads Chagang Province in the output of cloth.

That day we looked round the Chosan Winery, which had been visited by the great leader. It was relatively smaller than other local industry plants, but its production processes were admirably modernized. All the working processes—from the feeding of raw materials to the finishing and packing of goods—were mechanized and automated, and the workers did nothing but to take care of the machines. This factory mass-produces quality wine, fruit juice, fermented liquor and many other kinds of soft drinks by processing the

grape gathered from the 20 hectares of raw-materials plot and wild grapes, *tarae* (*Actinidia arguta*), wild pears and other wild fruits. These fruits are abundant in this part of the country.

Wine is a speciality of this locality, a large quantity of which is exported.

"In the last ten years the per-capita output value of our factory has increased as much as threefold. We are planning to double the productivity of the factory," said the manager of the factory, showing us around the underground refrigeratory full of raw materials.

Everywhere in Chosan we could see happy and lusty people engaged in creative production and construction under the warm sunshine of the great leader and the glorious Party.

Kwon O Sik



The Chosan Knitwear Mill

BUILDING OF INDEPENDENT NATIONAL ECONOMY IN KOREA(2)

Creation of Raw-material Bases

In building an independent national economy we exerted great efforts to securing raw materials at home.

If raw materials are imported, it is impossible to strengthen the economy or develop it on a stable basis. Therefore, we strove to secure most of raw materials for all industries at home.

We worked to tap all natural resources and give precedence to the mining industry to steadily expand and consolidate raw-material bases, while at the same time replacing imported raw materials with domestic ones.

Since we cannot produce coking coal at home, we developed a Juche metallurgical industry which produces iron with anthracite rich in our country and gained good results.

We established modern synthetic rubber production centres because we have no natural rubber at home.

We secured raw materials for light industry also by using resources abundant in our country.

In our country it is rainy in summer and cotton does not grow well. So, the fibre problem had remained a knotty one. We decided to produce vinalon from limestone and anthracite richly deposited in our country and built a modern vinalon factory. And we produced

fibres from reeds inexhaustible in our country and other resources by chemical methods. In this way we succeeded in solving the difficult fibre problem with domestic raw materials.

As mentioned above, we actively exploited and comprehensively used home resources, found out what was in short supply and made what we lacked with resources available, and thus created solid raw-material bases.

The result is that today our national economy develops steadily, using mainly domestic raw materials, fuel and power.

Training of Our Own Technicians

To build an independent national economy it is also necessary to build up an army of our own technicians.

Just after the country's liberation in August 1945, the shortage of Korean technical personnel was one of our biggest headaches in building an independent national economy and a new society.

Taking a correct attitude towards old-time intellectuals is important in building up the ranks of technicians.

Our old-time intellectuals were revolutionary-minded as intellectuals in a colony. In the light of this feature we brought them to our fold and reeducated them since immediately after liberation.

While reeducating them, we paid deep attention to training new technicians from working people.

To resolve the problem of technicians quickly, we adopted a policy of giving priority to the training of cadres and education over all other work.

We had no experience and everything was unfavourable for us those days. But we established universities and many other institutions of higher learning and increased schools of other levels in a big way.

Even during the fierce Fatherland Liberation War we trained many technical personnel, and after the war we directed greater efforts to this work.

In building up the force of technicians it was important to closely combine general education with technical education, and education with productive labour.

We also set up evening schools, correspondence courses, factory colleges, farm colleges, fishermen's colleges, and other schools under the study-while-working programme which enables many working people to receive secondary and higher technical education while on the job.

In our country there are "student workteams," "student workshops" and "student families" embraced in those higher educational establishments. Their number is steadily on the increase.

Despite the difficult economic situation, we overcame all hard-

So Gil San the Master Shot

Our shooter So Gil San carried off seven gold medals and won a widespread reputation in the 9th Asian Games held in New Delhi, India, at the end of last year.

He was placed first and had the honour of carrying off four gold medals with 576 points in air pistol individuals, 594 points in rapid-fire pistol individuals, 567 points in free pistol individuals, 587 points in centre-fire pistol individuals. He set new Asian records in free pistol and centre-fire pistol individuals.

He also took part in air pistol, free pistol and centre-fire pistol team events and carried off another three gold medals. He received a silver medal in rapid-fire pistol team event.

The spectators lavished praise on him. Mass medias in many countries vied with each other to cover his uncommon marksmanship. In its December 4, 1982 issue the Japanese paper *Asahi Simbun* carried a report under the headline "Seven Gold Medals—Korea's So Gil San". The story read

in part:

"Marksman So Gil San carried off as many as seven gold medals in shooting. Seven gold medals in a game is a new record. He lost only standard pistol individuals, scoring one point less than the first-place winner. Watching him shooting the Japanese team could not contain marvels.

"The team coach remarked: He is a superman. There will be no such an active sportsman even in field and track events. I've never seen such a master in shooting. He won first places with excellent scores which will be also recognized internationally."

Reuters reported: "The top medalist in the current Asiad is the Korean marksman So Gil San. He is returning home with seven gold medals, including those he won in individual events."

Marksman So Gil San exalted the honour of the DPRK. Back home, he received bunches of flowers from the enthusiastically welcoming crowd. He said he would preserve the honour he had won.



ships and obstacles and directed great efforts to the training of our own technical personnel. This could develop over one million technicians and specialists in a short time and build up our technical force.

* * *

Today our independent national

economy is proving its great worth. Homemade modern machines and tractors are working at factories and on farms and electric locomotives and trucks made by our working class are running on rails and roads.

We are satisfying the needs of the entire people with grains, cloths and consumer goods produced in our country.

Our People's Army soldiers are

firmly defending our country with modern arms made at home.

We are now working hard to put the national economy on a Juche-oriented, modern and scientific basis to consolidate the achievements already made and lay the solid material and technical foundations of socialism and communism.

Choe Sang Yong

"Best Wishes"

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The whole Party is rallied rock-firm around its Central Committee and knit together in ideology and purpose on the basis of the Juche idea."

Last year, on the occasion of the 70th birthday of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the farmers of Toksong County respectfully presented to him two apple trees of a new species. When the packings prepared with devoted care were removed, baskets appeared supported by feather cushions. In the huge baskets made of high-quality material with exquisite patterns on them were the trees clustered with lovely apples.

Onlookers were taken aback. It was early spring and fruit trees had not yet budded out, but these apples were already ripe! Struck in wonder they scrutinized the apple trees. They found that each tree had five kinds of apples with different colours and tastes, which were either early summer or late autumn apples. The apples were exactly 70 in all, crimson, light green and golden.

People have cultivated apples for ages for food and ornamental purposes. The trees were cultivated in different parts of the world undergoing delicate climatic processes, and numerous species emerged. At present, it is said, there are over 10,000 species of apple in the world. However, there has never been such a curious tree bearing five kinds of apples in April. Someone must have decided to cultivate this new species for some purpose. And the loftiness of the purpose would decide the quality of this species.

The people of Toksong County, an apple-producing centre, had an anxious desire to grow a new species of apple. They were to greet the great leader President Kim Il Sung's 70th birthday, and they racked their brains trying to find some

means of comforting the leader even for a few moments, who had worked so hard for the people.

From old times peach has been regarded as a legendary fruit for longevity and health. But the people of Toksong reverently offered unique apple trees, earnestly wishing long life and good health to great President Kim Il Sung, who had dedicated his whole life to the prosperity of the country and the happiness of the people.

The apple tree had to bear 70 apples, no more or no less, to symbolize the fruits of the 70 years of hardships the great leader had had. The tree had to have five kinds of apples which would stand for the exploits performed by the great leader in the five periods—of early revolutionary activities, the anti-Japanese armed struggle, democratic construction, the Fatherland Liberation War and socialist construction. The apples had to ripe precisely in April come what would, nurtured by the unbounded loyalty of our people who had single-heartedly upheld the great leader President Kim Il Sung along the arduous revolutionary road.

It took the people of Toksong five years to succeed in producing the new species of apple tree, the crystallization of loyalty. They named the apple tree "Best Wishes" as an expression of their earnest desire for the long life and good health of the great leader.

The "Best Wishes" apple is a fruition of our people's earnest wish for his longevity and health, which is also wished by all humanity. This rare and priceless apple tree will strike its firm roots and bear fruit only in this country where the entire people are closely knit as one man around the great leader and the glorious Party Central Committee.

Rim Dong Gon

Acrobats in the Making



Juggling with glasses



A mouth feat



Five-year-old acrobats acknowledge the acclamation of the spectators



Tight-rope feat



Saucer-turning



A feat on cylinder

Pungchon Fruit Processing Factory

Quality of the goods
is improving



Processed goods



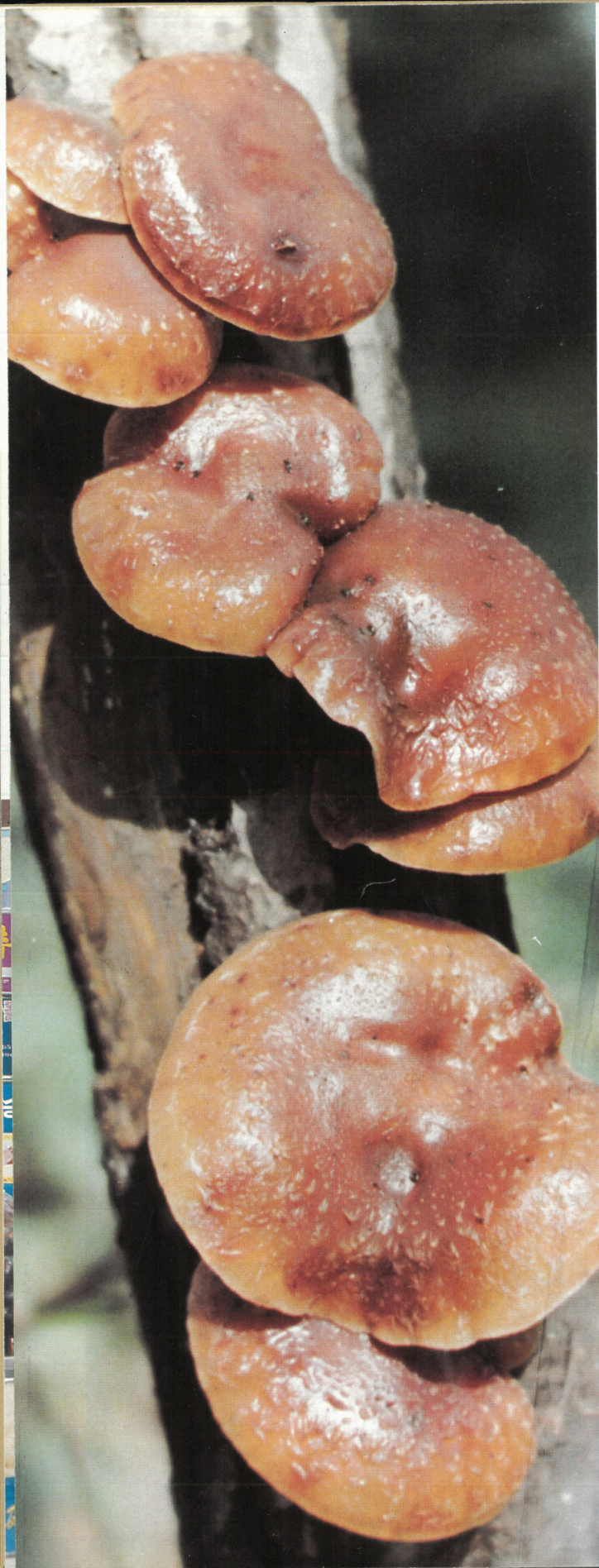
Raw materials are abundant thanks to
a bumper harvest every year

Part of the canning workshop



At the
laboratory





Mushroom Cultivation

Oak mushrooms



Straw mushrooms

Maize mushrooms



Elixirs of life



Mt. Kumgang—a Scenic Spot in Korea



A snowscape of the Chipson Peak

“Speed of the 80s”

Dialogue

Advanced Fishing Industry —Goal Is 5 Million Tons

Some time ago our reporter had a talk with O Ryong Gap, a bureau director of the Fishery Commission, on our fast-developing fisheries.

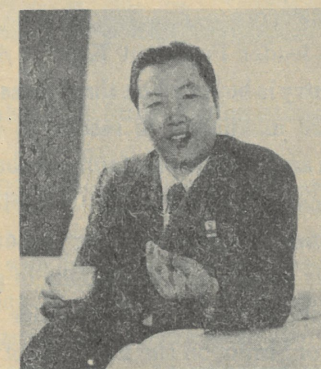
Reporter: How do you do? I thank you for taking time off your busy work. The historic Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea set out a challenging task of producing five million tons of seafood a year as one of the ten long-term objectives of socialist economic construction for the 1980s. We can set such a high goal because our fishing industry is highly developed.

Director: You are right. Our seafood production goal was set at 800,000 tons for 1962. It was over 20 years ago. But, now we have the prospect of producing five million tons in the near future or more than six times the figure. We can take a great pride in this. In 1979, we already produced nearly two million tons of seafood including fish. This means an annual average of 120 kg and more or a daily average of 300 g per head of the population.

These figures, clear indices to the development of the fishing industry, show that our country leads the world in per-capita supply of seafood.

Truth to tell, some countries cannot supply 300 g of food grains every day per head of the population, not to mention other foodstuffs. But in our country everybody eats 700 g of food grains plus 300 g of seafood every day.

Reporter: That's a miracle, indeed. A few centuries ago, when other countries carried out the industrial revolution and their people crossed the oceans by motor boats, Korea was in the deep slumber of feudalism and could not even build small boats properly. Our country was a maritime state favoured with inexhaustible sea resources.



The bureau director of the
Fishery Commission

But, on account of the plunder and oppression by aggressors, Korea could not be a fishing state and the people could not eat enough fish though the country was sea-bound on three sides.

But our people have now laid strong material and technical foundations of the fishing industry by their own efforts and catch plenty of fish every year. We are proud of this wonderful success. All this is due entirely to the sagacious guidance and untiring efforts of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who strives to enable our people to eat plenty of fresh fish all the year round.

Director: Certainly. As you know, there were only a few tiny boats used by impoverished fishermen when our country was liberated from Japanese imperialist colonial rule. Even these boats were destroyed in the three-year war. So our fishing industry was in an appalling situation after the war. We were empty-handed in August 1953 when the Sixth Plenary Meeting of the Party Central Committee discussed the problem of postwar reconstruction.

Reporter: We may say that our fishing industry started from next to nothing after the war, mayn't we?

Director: We may. The fishing industry which started from scratch has now developed into an independent and modern industry. We can talk days on end about the wise guidance of the great leader on this score.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is bounded on three sides by the sea, and there are inexhaustible resources in the sea. Exploitation and utilization of those resources are of great significance in promoting the welfare of our people and improving their living standards."

In October 1953 when the clouds of gun smoke hadn't yet cleared up, the great leader visited the fishing port of Sinpo, on the East Sea of Korea. He met fishermen and officials concerned. These latter had been at a loss how to begin the work with bare hands, with wrecked boats lying on the sandy beach of Sinpo where ashes were still dancing in the wind. He encouraged them warmly. Then he stressed that since stockbreeding had not developed in our country, it was necessary first to develop the fishing industry so as to supply people with more fish. He added that this was the speediest solution to the meat problem for the people, and pointed to the need to direct great efforts to the fishing industry and develop it quickly.

Reporter: I think it our great success that we have laid solid material and technical foundations for the fishing industry in a very short span of time.

Director: That's right. Catching fish in the sea is a hard job to brave the elements. It can't be done without modern fishing boats and tackle.

Under the brilliant guidance of the great leader we have created powerful heavy industries with the machine-building industry at the core. Thanks to such industries we can make large fishing boats, shoal detectors and fishing tackle for ourselves.

Particularly, our shipbuilding industry has de-

veloped rapidly. Great shipyards in Chongjin, Sinpo, Wonsan, Nampo and other places on our east and west coasts, build large-sized modern fishing boats, processing mother ships and medium-sized fishing boats in large numbers. Today our fishing industry has tens of thousands of boats of various sizes—more than 10,000-ton processing mother ships, 3,000-5,000-ton cold-storage boats, 3,750-ton trawlers, 450-ton trawlers, etc. Shoal detectors and various modern and light fishing tackle, including nets, suited to our sea conditions, are now mass-produced in our country.

The great leader set forth a policy of building universal, large-sized and modern fishing boats and scientizing and modernizing fishing in reliance on the strong foundations of the fishing industry; and he is wisely guiding us to carry this policy out. So we are in a position to catch fish in deep and shallow, distant and near seas all the year round, unrestricted by weather, season, current or fishing ground.

Reporter: That is the secret of the success in completely doing away with the old speculative method chronic with the fishing industry and sharply boosting fish catch, I think.

Director: Yes. In recent years we have caught 30,000 tons or more than 40,000 tons of fish a day in winter.

Reporter: The daily fish catch of 30,000 tons is fantastic.

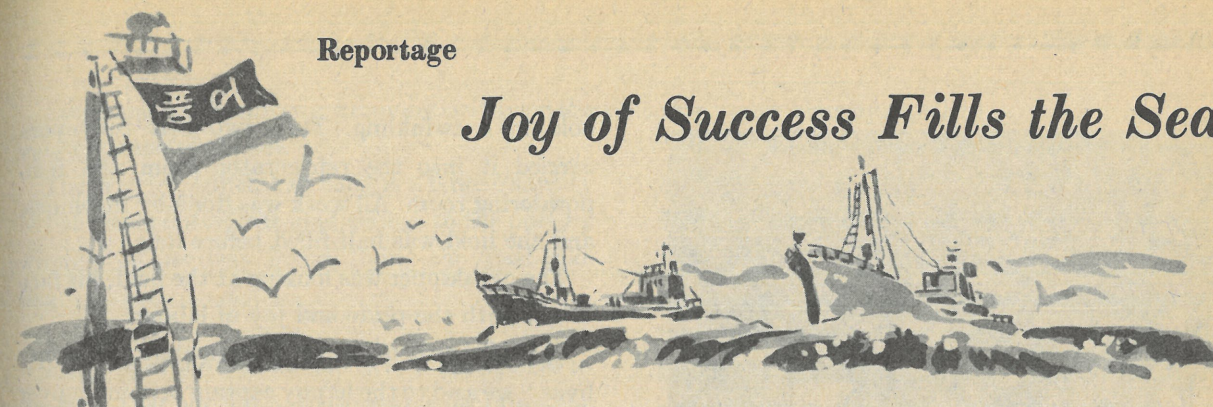
Director: We not only catch so much fish in the seas but also develop seaculture using favourable natural conditions. We produce hundreds of thousands of tons of laver, kelp and brown and other seaweeds. We also breed fresh-water fish on a large scale in vast tidelands on the west coast, and in thousands of reservoirs and man-made lakes and rivers.

Reporter: We are rapidly developing seafood processing along with the production of seafood, aren't we?

Director: Priority is given to freezing in seafood

Reportage

Joy of Success Fills the Sea



The day dawns over the Yanghwa Port, a centre of seafood production on the Korean East Sea. The sea turns crimson in the morning glow and waves more powerfully, splattering silvery waters. The wide port is covered with mountains of fish.

A forest of fish unloaders and multi-forked conveyors operate on the piers which stretch far into the sea; forklifts and lorries run in long strings; people bustle about here and there; and refrigerator trains pull slowly into the port. The day's work has begun in this port, which vibrates day and night in the struggle to make the "speed of the 80s," a new speed of advance.

Discharged of her fish, a large trawler "Chonmasan" was about to leave the port, fluttering a big haul flag, when we went on board the ship.

processing. There are large fish-freezing centres at the fishing ports on the east and west coasts and in consuming areas, and seafood-processing factories at different places are producing scores of kinds of processed seafood, including dried, salted and canned fish. We are going to create the fish storage capacity of 600,000 tons—300,000 tons in fishing ports and 300,000 tons in fish-consuming areas—and uplift it to one million tons in the future.

Reporter: Thanks to the deep concern of the fatherly leader our people are now eating abundant fish all the year round. When we attain the seafood production goal of five million tons, there will be another turning-point in raising our people's living standard. This gives us new hopes and great pride.

She was making for faroff fishing grounds through the billows. The tanned faces of her fishermen were beaming with intelligence, fortitude and youthful optimism.

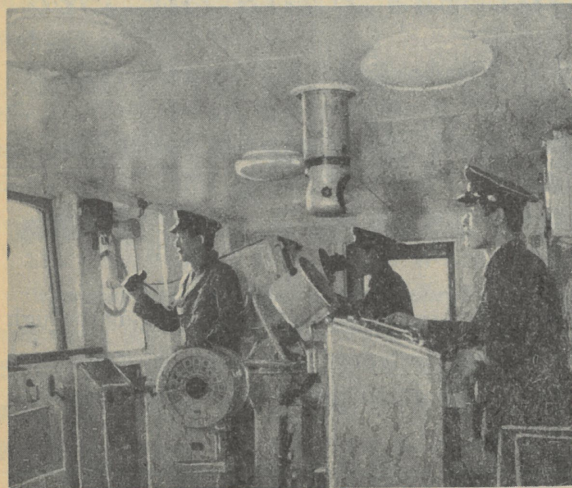
The ship was fitted up with various fishing nets and machines. At a glance we could notice that she was a modern vessel. There were also neat crew's rooms, a resting room, a dining room, a steersman's room and an engine room. All this seemed to be proud of the fishermen's comfortable life without the slightest inconvenience and their worthy work.

The detector in the steersman's room spotted schools of fish by means of wireless waves and indicated their location, size and movement. The fishermen worked zealously to have two good catches in a day.

Director: We will produce 3,500,000 tons of seafood, including 2,700,000 tons of fish, in 1984, the last year of the current Second Seven-Year Plan. And we will produce five million tons of seafood in the last year of the 1980s. Our fishing industry is developed to such an extent. We will produce 2.5 times as much seafood as we did at the end of the 1970s. Our fishing industry has a really bright future. Then our people will take over 700 g of seafood a day.

Under the intelligent guidance of the great leader and the Party our people will definitely hit the target of five million tons of seafood.

Reporter: Thank you for your valuable information.



To detect a shoal of fish

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:
"Developing the fisheries and increasing the output of seafoods is an important way of improving the life of the people."

In keeping with the teachings of the great leader, the "Chonmasan", under the command of the hero skipper, caught 24,000-30,000 tons of fish every year and thus overfulfilled her fishing assignments by 50 per cent. The skipper pointed to the fish detector, saying: "Look at this. We are already catching enough fish for today."

The first bell sounded. It was followed by the second, while an order was issued: "Cast the nets!" The winch begins to let go the fishing nets. The ship drags them and gathers her speed. The rope tied to the nets becomes taut in a jiffy. Sea-mews, quick-eyed "scouts" of the sea, flock and fly about on the water.

There came an order to slow down the speed. We turned our faces towards the stern, where the nets had been dropped. The sea was foaming as if there was a volcanic eruption and a "bag" of fish big as a whale shot up.

The netted fish seemed to weigh full 90 tons. It was carried onto the deck and dumped into the

hold in a twinkling. Then two belt conveyors carried it into the refrigerator room and fish-powdering room. All work was done by machines, and the hold was half-filled before long.

The old skipper was looking at the hold, his face bright with the pride and joy of labour.

"You fishermen lead very worthwhile and happy lives," we said to the happy captain brimming over with revolutionary optimism.

"Not in the past, though," answered the skipper, and fell into the memory of old days.

Before liberation they had to row their boats all day long on the rough sea in order to catch several strings of fish at best; the boats would float like a leaf which might be engulfed by the violent waves any time. But, today the fishermen regained their human dignity in the embrace of the great leader and the Party. They catch all the year round much fish as they want on board modern ships.

The trawler we got on was modernistic. All her fishing processes—locating, catching and processing of fish—were mechanized and automated, so that she can sail unerringly and safely and catch fish on a scientific basis.

While we chatted about the life of the fishermen, who do worthwhile work aboard the modern trawler built by our own workers, she entered a new fishing ground. Turning the steering wheel, the captain said that they could have such mobility because the fish-detecting ship find new shoals of fish and send the information to all ships in time. In this way the fishermen do all their jobs—pelagic and inshore fishing—by scientific methods.

The trawler ran for a good while pulling her nets, before she gradually reduced her speed. The fish-locator informed her that schools of fish were in the middle depth of the sea.

"The method of middle-depth trawling will prove effective from now," remarked the captain. He smiled a meaningful smile, pulling the nets at a proper angle.

Large and small ships were moving swiftly on the vast expanse of the sea.

The trawler, which had caught a large quantity of fish, transmitted the glad tidings to the port by wireless on her way home, flying the good-take flag.

The crew of the trawler told us that in response to the New Year address of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, they were conducting a vigorous battle every day to catch fish with a resolve to fulfil

this year's plan by April 15.

Boom, boom, boom. The whistle of the trawler echoes across the sea. The land is still far away. Rejoiced to get a nice haul of fish the happy fishermen sing optimistic songs to the accompaniment of an accordion and a guitar. They resound far and wide over the dancing sea. Flocks of sea-gulls flit about the trawler as if congratulating her on her success.

Son Yu Son



Such a big haul is a daily occurrence

Happy Fishing Family



The whole family on the way to work

"The fishermen of the second fleet are resolved to catch 120,000 tons by April 15!" "Trawler No. 106 catches 20 tons at one haul. Two big takes a day!" These flashes were written by a thick powerful hand.

"The fishermen of Trawler No. 128 have just arrived at the port with a fine catch. They have risen up in the struggle for the 'speed of the 80s.' Let's congratulate them!" said a girl announcer over the loudspeaker in a crisp, vigorous voice.

The day dawns and closes here at the Sinpo Fishing Complex, a seafood production centre on the Korean East Sea. It is seething with creation and innovation, in response to the great leader President Kim Il Sung's New Year Address.

The heroes of the flashes and the announcement are the innovators of the complex—a "fishing family".

Father Kim Hui Won is the chief of the second fleet belonging to the complex. He works with his three sons in the same fleet. The eldest son Hyon Nam is the captain of Trawler No. 106, the second Hyon Su is the assistant engineer of Trawler No. 128 and the youngest Hyon Chol is a wireless operator of a fish-locating ship. His only daughter Gum Ran works as a turner at the complex's repair and maintenance shop and his two daughters-in-law work at the fish-processing and fishing-net shops. So all his family are involved in fishing enterprise. Everybody knows about this "fishing family" or a "family of innovators" not only in the complex but also in the fishing town.

There is more than one family of this sort in the many fishery stations in the town, but Kim Hui Won and his family got conspicuous among them—for

justifiable reasons.

As a joke people often call the family a "fishery station with all the processes". This sounds a bit high, but it is a fact. The youngest son detects shoals of fish, before his two brothers catch them, and their father deftly commands fishing operations. Kim Hui Won's daughter cuts spare parts for the ships. His elder daughter-in-law repairs the fishing nets and the younger one processes fish. Theirs are auxiliary jobs, but they are as essential as other jobs.

Kim Hui Won, chief of the second fleet, is of hefty build, and has no wrinkle in his sunburnt face. Always brimming over with youthful ardour and stamina, he skilfully directs fishing operations. Nobody thinks he is going on for 60 now.

He has worked all his life on the sea. He often drops in at the steersman's room or the engine

room where his children work. He is a strict "advisor" to them. He is the "commander" who runs his family, always setting practical examples.

This family of innovators, the men members dressed in decent fisherman's uniform, start all together for their worthwhile workplaces in the morning. Occasionally, at the front gate of the complex people shower them with bouquets and congratulate them on their success.

Kim Hui Won and his family are always recommended first for joyous summer rest at holiday homes. What a happy and proud family!

Before liberation Kim Hui Won's grandfather and father toiled and moiled on the rough sea, only to lose their lives. Those days they said that fishermen were always in the jaws of death.

"You may be a beggar, but don't you become fishermen for all the world." This is what Kim Hui Won's grandfather told to his son and the latter to Kim Hui Won himself at their deathbed—the dying words left behind by Korean fishermen through generations. But these words are nothing but an old tale now.

The fishing family lead a happy life under the grateful socialist system established by the great leader President Kim Il Sung.

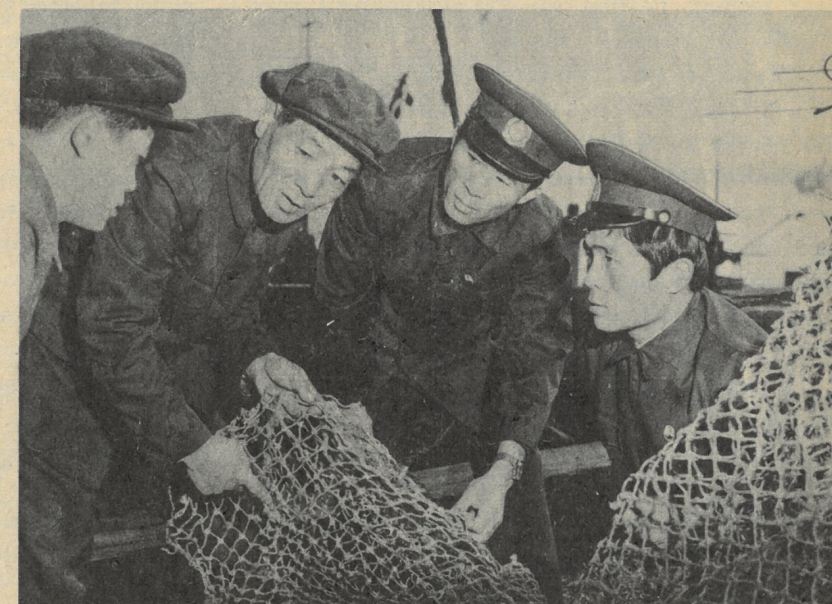
Therefore, Kim Hui Won is



Kim Hui Won teaches steering to his sons

wont to say to his children: "Let us catch more fish. This is the only way to repay the benefits of the fatherly leader and the glorious Party."

Li O Gyu



Kim Hui Won exchanges experience in fishing with his sons

OUR FLAT

Some time ago my family moved into a new flat which overlooks the scenic bank of the Potong River.

In the sunny rooms were neatly arranged a colour TV set, an electric gramophone, a refrigerator and many kinds of furniture and modern kitchen utensils.

Something hot surged up from the bottom of my heart at the sight of these things. My youngest kindergartener daughter romped in glee from room to room clapping her little hands. My feet were glued to the threshold of one of the rooms, when my daughter ran up to me and, blinking her shiny jet-black eyes, asked: "What's the matter with you, daddy?"

My eyes were moistened with tears. I could not give a prompt answer to her naive question. How could I express my feeling at that moment with a few words?

My old mother seemed to have understood how I was feeling. Patting the granddaughter's rosy cheeks affectionately, she said:

"My girl, when your father was at your age, we, a family of six, lived in a tiny decaying grass-roofed house. We had only one small room in which we couldn't stretch ourselves. The house we have lived in till today, is quite a good one but, now, we have moved into this new flat which is like a palace. How grateful is our socialist system under which we live with the fatherly leader and the dear leader Mr. Kim Jong Il!"

Saying these words my mother wiped the corners of her eyes.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In our country the state is responsible for providing the entire people with all material conditions—food, clothing and housing."

In those gloomy days of Japanese imperialist colonial rule a wooden trunk and a few bowls with

broken edges were all my family had, but we had been hardly able to get shelter to put even these things in; we used to wander aimlessly, forsaken and downtrodden like roadside pebbles.

The fatherly leader President Kim Il Sung fought bloody battles for many years in the teeth of indescribable hardships and, finally, liberated the country and brought the spring of regeneration to our people. They enjoy the happiness of today under the unbounded loving care of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il, who carries his lofty cause forward.

What a miserable life our people had to lead before liberation, hardly able to get even small one-room houses! Without their country and shelter, they would look up at the bright moon and wish they could bring the cinnamon trees from the moon and build thatched houses and live in them with their parents for years to come. There was a song which reflected their earnest desire to have shelter. But what they wanted to have were not tile-roofed or palatial houses but small thatched houses.

Today, under the grateful sunshine of the great leader our people use very nice houses which they could not even imagine before, free from all taxes and benefited by free medical care and free education. They are enjoying all happinesses in this world.

My family was gripped by an austere feeling and made a deep bow to the picture of the great leader and the dear leader walking along Lake Samji at dawn.

The fatherly leader and the dear leader still walk along the same road to provide our people with more affluent and cultured lives. Indeed, all our happiness can blossom out only under their warm sunlight.

Choe Sang Ryong

Chagrin of Ari

Once upon a time there lived a young man named Chong Su Dol with his widowed mother in Chongbak Valley in the district of Chongson, Kangwon Province. He was known far and wide as a diligent man.

One day Su Dol went up the back hill to practice lancing. He was about to start practicing when a roe deer appeared from nowhere and, on seeing the young man, fled away in frenzy. He chased the animal, lance in hand. He ran across the Twelve Passes after the roe deer, and found a thatched cabin in a valley. He had sweated heavily, and made for it to ask for a bowl of water. He was surprised to find a white-haired old man and a young girl crying on the porch, hugging each other. The old man had been drafted for labour service, and he was very sorry that he was too old to work and had to leave his only daughter behind. Their future looked so gloomy. His family was as hard pressed as Su Dol's.

The young man was lost in thought for a while, before he volunteered for labour service for the old man. The old man doubted his own ears at first, but he soon realized that the young man was serious. He was so deeply moved that he shed hot tears, grasping Su Dol's hand. The old man stared pensively at the young man for a good while, before he said: "I have nothing to repay your devotion. I have only my daughter, but she is still too young. But, if you agree, I would like to leave her to you. How is that?"

Su Dol gladly accepted the offer. He had been worried about his mother who would have to live alone after he was gone for labour service. The girl's

name was Ari. She was kind-hearted and good-looking.

A few days later Su Dol met Ari and repeated wedding vows before leaving for the place of assignment.

Nearly two years had passed since Su Dol left home.

One moonlit night Ari longed for her lover so, and sang a love song: "Moon, moon, kind-hearted moon, my dear one is far away. Tell him how I am feeling now..."

At this moment there was the sound of a horse's hoofs and a man in armour leaped from the horse in front of the house. He walked straight to the girl and squeezed her hands and comforted her in an affectionate tone of voice. Ari's feet were glued to the ground. It was the voice of her husband for whom she had waited so anxiously. He told her that as foreign invaders had attacked the border region, those who had been in labour service, had been drafted in the army and were going to the field of battle.

The husband left home that very night. Ari was dreadfully sorry to part with her lover, but she saw him off with a smile lest his heart should ache on his way to the righteous fight to defend the country.

Spring came. Her family needed hands very badly. The mother was confined to bed, and Ari had to work by herself, and it was beyond her power to take proper care of the field. The landlord deprived her family of their meagre tract of land because they could not farm the way he wanted.

Ari built a field in the hill, on which her family eked out their living.

Misfortune befell her. One day, Mu Cho, son of the landlord An, went to the hills for hunting and happened to see Ari weeding the hillside field. He was enchanted by her beauty at first sight. He came to know she was Chong Su Dol's wife and, from that day on, he visited her at her home. He did all he could to win her heart. And each time Ari resisted him on this or that pretext. One night Mu Cho visited her again in his final effort to know her real intention. Ari found herself in a dead end. She entered the room, a dagger in her bosom.

Meanwhile, the war was over. Su Dol was on his way home, discharged from the army. He felt the horse was running too slow and kept whipping up the beast. As he entered the yard of his house, his heart was frozen. He saw the shadows of a man and a woman on the window. Unable to repress his fury, he flung the door open. He was thunderstruck to find the son of the enemy who had killed his father. Shooting a fiery glance at the landlord's son, Su Dol shouted, "You dirty dog!" and dealt a fatal blow to him with his sword. He went out without so much as looking at his wife who had been staring at him with tearful eyes.

Everything looked black before his eyes for indescribable anger and humiliation. He staggered across the Twelve Passes like a man who had lost soul, and sang a song resentfully:

Arirang Arirang Arariyo
I am crossing the Arirang Pass

Misunderstood by her husband, Ari ran after him barefooted. Her husband did not return, however. She writhed in untold chagrin and agony, and took out the dagger from her bosom and stabbed her breast. Breathing her last, she sang bitterly:

Arirang Arirang Anannirang
What is the Arirang Pass you mean?

Ari's forlorn singing voice lingered reproachfully for a long time across the Twelve Passes.

Around that time Su Dol descended the hills and set fire to the landlord's house.

A few years later, he reappeared in his village. He was informed by villagers of Ari's chastity. His heart was torn to shreds at the thought of his wife who had wanted to live a real life and longed for true love so much but had her modest wish trampled underfoot without mercy. In this unjust world sincere effort was repayed only by misfortune! Su Dol indignantly decided to vent his spite.

Su Dol formed an army of peasant rebels and, singing a song of retaliation, the very song of Arirang which Ari had sung lastly in pursuit of her husband, he mercilessly hit nobles and bureaucrats everywhere he went.

Hence, the song of "Arirang" which contained Ari's chagrin spread to all parts of the country, sung from mouth to mouth for many years to come.

Yun Son Ok



Legacy of Ancestors

Wooden Bridge of Koguryo Age

Our archaeologists recently unearthed a large wooden bridge built in the age of Koguryo, a feudal state which existed in Korea from the early 1st century B.C. to 668 A.D. The site of excavation is two kilometres from the Mirim Bridge on the Taedong River.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"From olden times our people waged an unyielding struggle against the tyranny of the feudal rulers and foreign invaders, and developed science and culture by their own creative labour and wisdom, thus making Korea famous in the East."

The unearthed wooden bridge is supposed to have existed from the early 5th century to the 6th century. Its scale and structures afford a glimpse of the advanced architecture of the Koguryo people and of the fairly dense traffic of the time.

This bridge linked, across the Taedong River, today's Chongho-dong of Taesong District and Hyuam-dong of Taedonggang District in Pyongyang. Its main body went out of existence long ago. Only the traces remain on both banks.

The foot of the bridge on the southern bank (Hyuam-dong) has been discovered under a two to three-metre-thick layer of earth and sand. The bridge was built a thousand and several hundred years ago, but it has been buried under the river bed till recently when the Mirim Lock Gate has been built. So, the frame timber has been free from decay.

Most of the frames are of square chestnut timber measuring 8 to 10 metres long, 38 cm wide

and 26 cm thick. Many of them were found at the southern approach and entrance to the bridge. They are of the substructure. Frames of the superstructure are missing.

The entrance to the bridge sufficiently retains its old appearance, and there remain floor boards placed on a fan-frame pattern. At the approach to the bridge the frames between the piers were found buried in the ground. And two pier columns were discovered near Chongho-dong, driven into the river floor.

The site of a flambeau, a major superstructure of the bridge, was discovered, too. It consists of the groundwork and wooden frames built on it. It measures 112 cm long east and west and 150 cm north and south. The frames are 17 cm thick and 10 to 14 cm wide. They are dovetailed into each other.

Many other ancient relics were also excavated at the same place. They include fragments of broken roof tiles and earthenware of the Koguryo age.

The experts estimate that the bridge was 375 metres long and about 9 metres wide. It was quite a big bridge for that time. It was also a durable one although all parts of it were dovetailed without using nails, cramps or other hardware. This patently shows the advanced wooden architecture of the Koguryo people and their audacity and enterprise, and also affords a glimpse of the political, economic and military grandeur of Koguryo.

O Yu Song



Nature of Korea

Trip to Mt. Kumgang

Kuryong Pool

Next morning we set off to see the sights of the Kuryong (or Nine Dragon) Pool.

Our car ran across the Wonho (or Aid) Pass. It was deeply engraved on the memory of our people. It would be called Kukrak or Paradise Pass before. During the harsh Fatherland Liberation War the people in this part of the country, under a shower of enemy bullets, carried ammunition and food on their heads or backs across this pass to the fighting soldiers at the front. Since then the pass has been called the Wonho Pass.

After the pass the car ran for a good while, before it entered the threshold of the Kuryong Pool.

There were beautiful ravines around the pool. We were very curious to know where the pool rose from and what colour and taste the water had. We crossed Angji Suspension Bridge at the entrance to the pool.

We reached an area which was surrounded by mountains under the blue canopy of sky. We halted and viewed the lovely scenery for a while. Farther on, the valley got narrower and steeper. We walked along the valley echoing with the noisy sound of running water and found it coming down from Sejon Peak. There was a brimful spring at the base of the peak. Pointing to the spring, the girl guide said: "The fatherly leader visited this spring and dipped his hand in this crystal-clear water. He said that this water contained the ingredients of wild *insam* and antlers and made one live long in good health." The *insam*-antler water was very delicious, indeed. We drank it to our heart's content. We resumed our trip and walked for some distance when Kumgang Gate came in sight. They say that there is this kind of natural stone gate at every scenic spot in Mt. Kumgang. We climbed up the stone stairs. On passing through the gate, we had an admirable view of Okryu-dong spreading

before our eyes. Okryu-dong is one of the four best scenes in the valley of the Kuryong Pool.

It was autumn, and the valley was adorned with flowers, green verdure and scarlet-tinged leaves, which emitted delicate scents.

The peaks, ravines and trees were in such perfect harmony that they looked like a master artistic work.

The Okryu Pool is several hundred square metres wide. It is the largest of the numerous ponds in Mt. Kumgang.

One fine scenery unfolded after another before our eyes. We passed by the Okryu Pool and reached the Ryonju Pond which looked like twin emeralds. We paused there for a long time.

A round stony hollow was full of deep five-colour water, which resembled a pearl and the water overflowed and filled another stony hollow to form the second pearl.

The ravines were beautiful and enchanting around the Kuryong Pool. And the queer crag on the crest of every peak also afforded a spectacular sight.

The guide pointed to a rock on Sejon Peak and asked us what it looked like.

We answered as we thought. One of us said it looked like a seated man reading a book, and the other said it was like a man drawing a picture.

"All of you are right", said the guide. "That crag is unique among so many rocks in Mt. Kumgang. It gives the visitors different impressions according to age, occupation and character. Book readers say that it looks like a man reading a book; mothers, like a mother soothing her cute baby; and painters, like a man drawing a picture." We were very eager to know what the rock was called, but the guide did not tell. She asked us to go a little farther up.

We ascended for a while to find water cascading

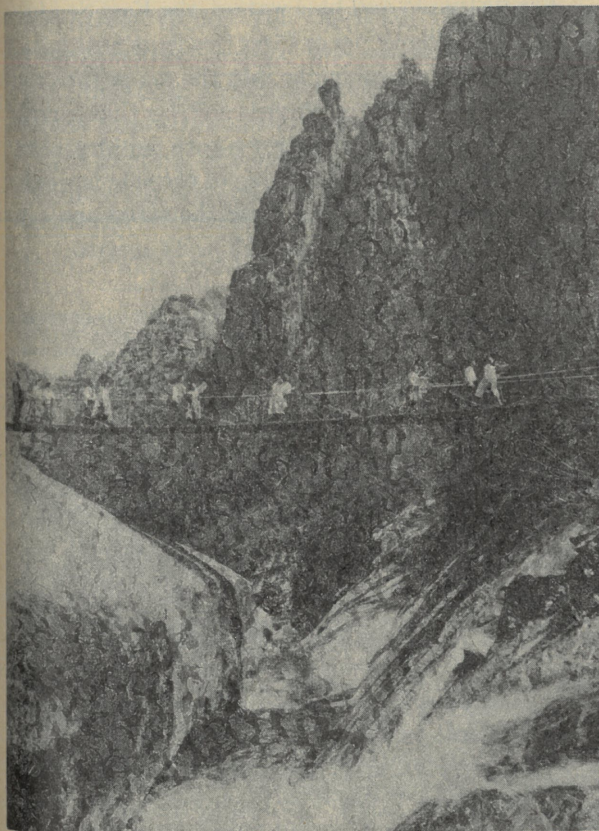
down a lined rocky wall about 150 metres high. The water was blown and sprayed by a whirlwind rising from the valley and was dancing elegantly in the air. The scene was a scroll of picture, indeed. Our eyes were rivetted on the falls. The guide pointed back to the rock we had seen a while ago and asked what it looked like now. We watched the rock, and it now resembled a bird; perhaps nature had made the wonder the while.

"So that rock is called Ponghwangsae (or Phoenix) Rock. Please look from that rock to this cascade."

The 150-metre high cascade, which streamed down in a narrow width, looked like a long tail of a phoenix soaring into the blue sky. It was the Pibong (or Flying Phoenix) Falls, one of the four famous falls in Mt. Kumgang.

Then our gaze was attracted by the Unsa Stream or Silvery Thread Stream. It was so called because it looked like flowing silvery threads.

Compared with the stream which dashed down



Muyong Bridge

with masculine vigor from the Kuryong Pool, this thin belt of Unsa Stream was too feminine.

We marvelled at the picturesque scene. The guide said: "You have seen quite a lot so far, but they are a mere prelude, so to speak. A bit farther up, and you will see the Kuryong Falls. We'd better talk about the beauty of this spot there."

Our pace picked up. We heard water fall down from somewhere, quaking the whole valley. It was so thunderous that we could hardly hear each other, although we stood shoulder to shoulder. This august cascade which seemed to suppress the narrow valley was the very Kuryong Falls.

We sent up cries of joy like children and ran up.

The water fell down at a height of about 70 metres, the wall of the sharp-cut cliff more than 100 metres high. It cascaded into a round stony hollow, splattering blue beads of water. This was the Kuryong Pool. The water was so limpid and blue that the skirts of our clothes would be dyed in no time if we dipped them in the water.

The guide startled to see us put our hands in the pool and let us know that it was 13 metres deep by drawing the figures on her palm. The majestic and awe-inspiring appearance of the Kuryong Falls baffles all description.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The Kuryong Falls, too, affords a spectacular sight. Crystal-clear water cascades down ceaselessly from a sharp-cut cliff scores of metres high. How grand and majestic this falls is! The Sangpal Pools lying above the waterfall, too, has a unique view."

There is the Kuryong Rock on the top of the cliff above the Kuryong Falls. There one can overlook the Sangpal Pools.

We vied with each other to go up to the rock. There we viewed the scenery that unfolded down below. It was a breathtaking spectacle. There a string of large and small ponds with blue water. They looked so lovely and charming.

The kind guide told us that, among the ponds, eight big ones were called Pal Pools or "Eight Pools" and that, as they were situated in the upper part of the mountains they were called Sangpaldam or "Upper Paldam", so as to distinguish them from those eight ponds in Inner-Kumgang.

The water flowed from the Sangpal Pools and meandered along the foot of the Kuryong Rock. It glided through a narrow ditch and then shot like an

East Sea of Korea

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our country is not only abundant in natural resources, but in beautiful natural scenery."

Korea is seabound on three sides. And from old times one of her greatest prides is the East Sea, which hails a sun rising in all its splendour.

Our people love this sea, for it has rich resources and picturesque scenery. Along the sea spread world-famous scenic beauties—Mts. Kumgang and Chilbo, Songdowon and Myongsasimni or Ten *Ri* of Beautiful Sand in Wonsan.

Numerous ships, great and small, plough through the calmly rippling East Sea to the shore with big hauls of fish. Sea-gulls flit about as if to congratulate them on their success. The sun rises above the distant horizon and sheds its golden shafts all over to clear away the mist. Anybody who sees these scenes in the morning, feels a strong impulse to be a poet or a painter.

In time immemorial this picturesque East Sea of Korea belonged to a land attached to the Asian Continent. But the land rose and fell along the present shore of Kangwon Province. It sank step by step and was flooded by the Pacific, to form the East Sea. Therefore, its bottom resembles a staircase; and it is dotted with a small number of islands. It is deep and the coastline is not indented. The sea is more than 970,000 square kilometres

wide, larger than the West and South Seas of Korea. It is 1,670 metres deep on an average. The continental shelf shaped like a narrow belt lies along the seashore. Farther on, the bottom slopes rapidly to the depth of 2,000 metres. The deepest spot is 3,700 metres.

As it abuts on the Asian Continent and the Pacific, the East Sea is influenced by the cold continental climate in winter and by the warm oceanic climate in summer. In winter the north and northwest winds blow, keeping the weather cold and fine. In summer warm and moist winds come from the south or the east.

For its limpid and blue waters, the East Sea has been called Chang Sea or Clear Sea from antiquity. Not so many rivers empty into the sea as into the West Sea of Korea and there is no river that carries slime. The seashore is bestrewn with pebbles, sand and shells. And as the activity of the tide is weak, the brine is always clear. Near the shore one can look into the sea as deep as 12 or 14 metres.

The East Sea is renowned not only for its crystal-clear water but also for its wealth of marine resources. Different currents flow into the East Sea, which is rarely seen in other seas. Its undersea topography, bottom, ebb and flow, water temperature and salinity are favourable for the living

arrow. This was the Kuryong Falls.

The scene of the Sangpal Pools was so mysterious that a legend arose that eight fairies had descended to Mt. Kumgang from heaven and bathed there and ascended.

Our sightseeing trip to the Kuryong Pool ended

here. The Manmul Peak we had seen the other day was enchanting. The Kuryong Pool also afforded a superb sight, for its unique beauty of scenery. We finished the day's pleasant sightseeing tour and left there towards twilight.

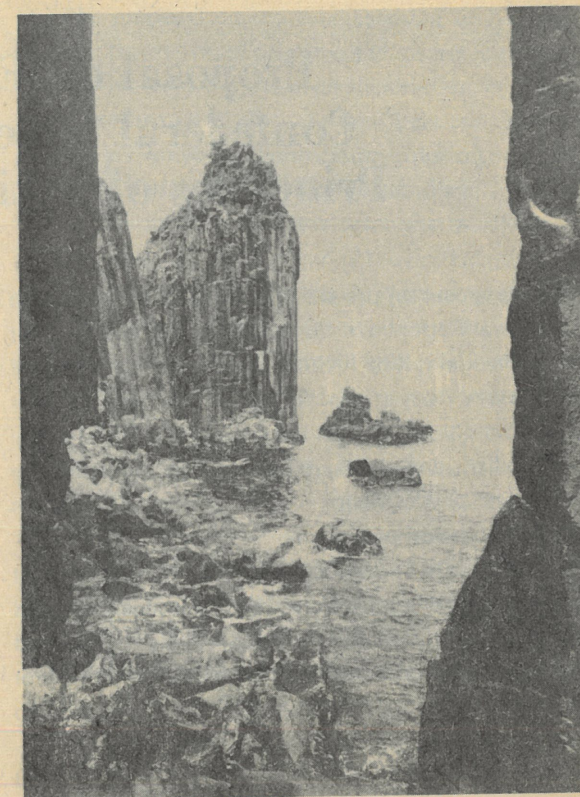
Choe So Ok

things of the sea. That is why the East Sea teems with marine resources. Over 610 kinds of fish live there.

In spring and summer anchovy, mackerel, mackerel pike, yellowtail, small octopus, dolphin and sardine school to the East Sea with the warm current; and in autumn and winter shoals of pollack, hard-finned sandfish, herring, trout, codfish and *Pleurogrammus azonus* leave the deep sea and approach the seashore. Hard-finned sandfish come as far as the edge of the East Sea to lay lots of eggs on seaplants. When waves rise, innumerable lumps of eggs are scattered on the sand beach. In summer shoals of tasty dace and trout go up the rivers to spawn. They foam and seem to be boiling. Indeed, the East Sea is the spawning place and shelter of fish.

The East Sea abounds in seaweeds and tangle and has inexhaustible resources of sea urchin, trepang, mussel and abalone. And there are many sedentary fishes like delicious flatfish and *Pleurogrammus azonus*. The sea is also endowed with unfailing chemical resources including salt, which can be obtained directly from the brine.

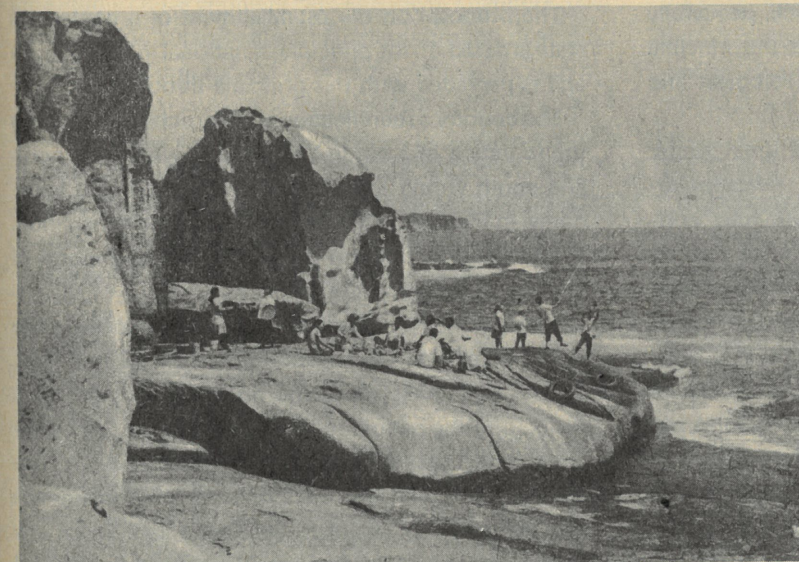
The East Sea of Korea, which has so many scenic beauties and seafood production centres, is a sea of treasures.



Chongsokjong

This sea has a very important bearing on developing the maritime transport in Korea. The beautiful and resourceful sea is a proud, invaluable asset of our country which keeps thriving under the wise leadership of the great leader President Kim Il Sung and the glorious Party Central Committee.

Han Paek Ho



Haksadae, famous holiday resort

Proposal on Establishment of Confederal State Embodies Three Principles of National Reunification

The proposal on the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo expounded by the great leader President Kim Il Sung at the Sixth Congress of the Workers' Party of Korea enjoys increasing support at home and abroad. This is because the proposal is the most realistic and reasonable one which embodies the three principles of national reunification, our nation's sole reunification programme.

As everybody knows, it is because of US imperialist aggression and interference that Korea has remained divided to this date. US imperialists have occupied south Korea by force of arms and lorded it over there for 38 years and egged the south Korean puppets on to confrontation with us.

The question of Korea's reunification is a question of terminating foreign domination and interference and realizing the complete sovereignty of the Korean nation, eliminating distrust and confrontation between north and south and achieving national unity. Therefore, Korea must be reunified independently by our nation's own efforts excluding foreign interference, peacefully instead of resorting to force of arms and on the principle of great national unity transcending ideological and institutional differences.

The three principles proposed by the great leader President Kim Il Sung—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*—are fully consistent with the nature of the question of Korea's reunification. They were already solemnly proclaimed the common reunification programme of the nation through the North-South Joint Statement of July 4, 1972. Accordingly, the reunification of Korea should be achieved in accordance with the three principles, no matter how the situation may change. Seeking any means of reunification divorced from these principles is unrealistic and runs counter to the aspirations of the entire nation.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Our Party holds that the country should be reunified by founding a Confederal Republic through the establishment of a unified national government on condition that the north and the south recognize and tolerate each other's ideas and social systems, a government in which the two sides are represented on an equal footing and under which they exercise regional autonomy respectively with equal rights and duties."

The proposal on the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo embodies the three principles—*independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity*.

Adherence to the principle of independence is the cornerstone in solving the question of reunification through our own national efforts excluding foreign domination and interference and in keeping with the fundamental interests and desire of the whole nation.

The proposal on the establishment of a confederal state is based on the principle of national independence and is pervaded with this principle throughout.

The country's reunification is to be achieved through the founding of a confederal state in which the north and south would respectively enforce regional autonomy, in the light of the fact that ours is a single nation. This is aimed, in essence, at realizing the sovereignty of the nation throughout Korea.

The unified government of the confederal state would defend the general interests of the entire nation, discuss and make decisions on matters of common concern to the nation and expedite work for a coordinated development of the nation. Externally, the confederal state would hold fast to the line of independence and neutrality so as not to become a satellite of any great power or align with any military bloc, and would

maintain its Chajusong.

The regional governments in the north and south would, under the leadership of the confederal government, carry out independent internal policies in keeping with the specific situation in their respective areas and also have foreign relations within the limits consistent with the fundamental interests and requirements of the whole nation.

The proposal on the establishment of a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo is a just proposal that regards Chajusong as the life and soul of the nation and would make it possible to reunify the country through the nation's own efforts and take the road to independent development after the reunification.

The reunification of Korea must be realized by peaceful means. Our people who suffered indescribable misfortunes and pains because of the three-year war provoked by US imperialism, do not want another war in Korea, which would cause disaster to them.

In reality, however, there exist different ideologies and systems in north and south and there are permanent tensions in our country owing to the new war manoeuvres of US imperialists and the south Korean puppet clique. Under these circumstances, if the ideological and institutional differences between the north and the south are brought to the fore, the country would remain divided indefinitely and, if one side tries to impose its ideology and system on the other side, it would inevitably cause conflicts between them. Therefore, the shortest cut to national reunification through peaceful means in the present reality, is for the north and south to unite and form a single confederal state, while retaining their existing systems respectively in both parts of Korea.

The proposal on the establishment of a confederal state is based on a premise that as people with different ideologies can live in one country, so different systems can exist side by side in a unified state.

Our people live separately in north and south today under different systems. But, as a single nation with the same ancestral blood, they regard it as their supreme task to put an end to division and confrontation and achieve reunification and rapprochement. This means that it is possible to reunify the country peacefully despite the different ideologies and systems existing in the north and south.

The proposal on the establishment of a confederal state provides practical ways and means to thoroughly eliminate even the slightest factors that might cause misunderstanding and distrust between north and south and solve the reunification question on the basis of mutual agreement and understanding.

This proposal elucidates solutions to all problems concerning the composition of the unified government and its activities, and relationship between the unified and regional governments, on the basis of mutual understanding and agreement in accordance with the principles of non-infringement upon the interests of the north and south.

Furthermore, the political programme to be put into effect by the confederal state sets forth measures for ensuring a durable peace in the country. They are to remove the Military Demarcation Line, dissolve militia organizations, reduce the regular armed forces of both sides and set up a combined national army. Meanwhile, the confederal government would pursue a peaceful foreign policy: to repeal military treaties concluded with other countries and refrain from participating in any act of aggression, to prohibit the presence of foreign troops and setting up of foreign military bases on our territory and to convert reunified Korea into a permanent peace and nuclear-free zone.

The proposal on the establishment of a confederal state is such a reasonable proposal that would enable the peaceful reunification of the country, while keeping the ideologies and systems existing on the two territories of the divided country. If this reunification proposal is put into effect, it would firmly guarantee peace in Korea and contribute greatly to world peace and security, too.

The proposal on the establishment of a confederal state conforms also with the principle of great national unity.

In order to promote the unity of the nation, a reunification proposal should impartially reflect the interests of the whole nation and be acceptable to both the north and the south.

Thoroughly embodied in the proposal is the principle of impartiality which would be applied equally to the north and the south with regard to the founding of the unified government, regional autonomy and the functions and duties of the regional governments. In other

words, a unified national government would be set up with the participation of north and south on an equal footing, and under this government both parts of the country would assume equal powers and responsibilities and enforce regional autonomy respectively.

The political programme of the unified state makes clear that it would oppose dictatorship and intelligence government and firmly ensure democratic freedoms and rights of the people throughout the country, guarantee the right of the people in north and south to travel freely across the country and to conduct unrestricted political, economic and cultural activities in any areas. The political programme also clarifies that the unified government would protect state, cooperative and private property in north and south and refrain from restricting or encroaching upon the property of capitalists and their business activities so long as they help develop the national economy without engaging in monopolist and comprador activities.

All this shows that the proposal on the establishment of a confederal state is the fairest proposal acceptable to anybody and that it is a just proposal that would make it possible to dispel misunderstanding and distrust caused by continued division between north and south and achieve cooperation and solidarity.

One's attitude towards this proposal which embodies the three principles of national reunification is a criterion for ascertaining whether one wants reunification or not; it distinguishes between patriotism and treachery.

The south Korean puppets, as the shock brigade in implementing the US imperialist policy of permanent division, have flatly opposed all our proposals for national reunification in the past. And, today they are obstructing the proposal on the establishment of a confederal state from being translated into reality,

thereby revealing their true colours as heinous quislings more glaringly. They are slandering the proposal as a "strategy of communization" or "tactics for invasion of south", in their desperate endeavour to undermine the magnetism of the proposal. Theirs is a malicious slander against reason, it is a criminal manoeuvre which only those who want to perpetuate the division of the country dare to make.

The "theory of unification in the 2000s" advertised by the Chon Du Hwanites is designed to indefinitely postpone the settlement of the question of the country's reunification, and lays bare their intention to rig up "two Koreas" in accordance with the strategy of their US imperialist masters.

If the independent peaceful reunification of Korea is to be realized, Chon Du Hwan's military fascist dictatorship should be eliminated in south Korea and south Korean society should be democratized and the US imperialist occupation of south Korea and their interference in the domestic affairs of Korea should be terminated.

The Korean people and the world's people at large unanimously hate and denounce US imperialism for its criminal act of driving south Korean fascists to confrontation and division and doggedly obstructing the reunification of Korea.

US imperialism must desist from hampering our country's reunification and withdraw its armed forces of aggression from south Korea.

Victory awaits the Korean people's just cause of national reunification by means of establishing a Democratic Confederal Republic of Koryo on the basis of the three principles of independence, peaceful reunification and great national unity.

Li Sung Su

Debts of S. Korean Urbanites Average 920,000 Won per Family

According to reports, south Korean city dwellers' debts averaged 920,000 won per family as of the end of June last year. This amount is nine times the average monthly income of a miner. The urbanites' debts grew by 19.5 per cent as against those in the previous year, counting the money borrowed

from banks alone. If usurious loans and private liabilities are added, their debts will run to an exorbitant figures. This is another testimony to the deceitfulness and absurdity of the "building of a welfare society" advertised by the Chon Du Hwan military fascist clique.

Patriotic Spirit, Indomitable Will

—Anti-US, Anti-Japanese and Anti-Government Struggle of South Korean People—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: **"The south Korean people, too, waged a tenacious struggle for the reunification of our divided country against the US imperialists and their henchmen, thus delivering telling blows against the enemies."**

In the autumn of last year south Korean students and people of all strata who had continued with their anti-US struggle for independence from the spring, waged more courageously their anti-US, anti-Japanese and anti-government struggle in the teeth of the intensified suppression of the puppet clique.

On September 8 last year hundreds of Koryo University students staged a demonstration, flaying the revision of textbooks by Japanese reactionaries and the crimes of the traitorous Chon Du Hwan junta who kowtowed to them. Next day the same number of Chungang University students demonstrated, chanting anti-Japanese and anti-government slogans.

On September 14 over 1,500 Seoul University students had an open forum on "the distortion of history by Japan and neo-militarism" and bitterly denounced the aggressive ambition of revived Japanese militarism and the traitorous Chon Du Hwan clique who fawned upon it. They staged anti-Japanese and anti-government demonstrations for two days.

The struggle continued to expand in spite of fascist repression.

In the last third of September students of Yonsei, Songgyungwan, Sogang, Tongguk and other universities put up a fierce fight. Notably, Yonsei and Koryo University students staged demonstrations, shouting the slogan "Yankees, go home!" and raining stones on the riot police.

Pak Gwan Hyon, former President of the Students' Association of the Chonnam University who had fought heroically in the May 1980 Kwangju uprising, was killed in Kwangju Prison

on October 12, 1982. His death gave a greater impetus to the struggle.

Thousands of Chonnam University students had a rally and staged a demonstration, chanting slogans: "Release imprisoned students!" "Clear up the cause of Pak Gwan Hyon's death!" and "Chon Du Hwan, step out!"

Simultaneously with the struggle of patriotic students, members of the Council of Families of Conscientious Prisoners staged a sit-in, demanding the resignation of the puppet Minister of Justice. They were infuriated at the attempts of his ministry to conceal the atrocious murder of Pak Gwan Hyon.

Personages confined in Taejon Prison in South Chungchong Province fasted and the "Catholic Committee for Justice and Peace" in south Korea issued a statement, in protest against the murder of Pak Gwan Hyon by the fascist clique.

At the end of October leaflets in the name of the "Patriotic Students' Association for Independence and Sovereignty" in south Korea were scattered in Seoul, Kwangju and Pusan. They carried slogans: "Yankees, go home!" "Down with Chon Du Hwan!" and "Let's drive out the US imperialist aggressors and achieve independence and sovereignty!"

The struggle of students and people continued in November, too.

Songgyungwan University students held a demonstration on November 2, demanding the overthrow of the south Korean puppet government and the clarification of Pak Gwan Hyon's death. On November 3, the 53rd anniversary of the Kwangju Students' Movement, thousands of university students in Seoul and Taegu forced their way into the streets, fighting bravely against the riot police, and staged demonstrations.

On the same day students of Rihwa Women's, Chungang, Kyongbuk, Seoul and many other universities fought courageously, chanting slogans:

"Chon Du Hwan, go out!" "Release confined workers!" "Guarantee the freedom of trade union activity!" and "Ensure the freedom of speech and the press!"

The struggle continued on November 4. On November 5 more than 1,000 Koryo University students staged demonstrations, demanding the resignation of Chon Du Hwan and his junta and the release of those imprisoned for involvement in labour disputes.

On November 20 patriotic Kwangju citizens set fire to another "American Cultural Centre."

Recently students waged a brave solidarity struggle, in protest against the puppet clique's harsh repression of the struggle of the Wompung Woolen Textile Company's workers. They demanded: "Guarantee the rights of workers!" and "Stop the repression of democratic trade unions at once!"

The anti-US, anti-Japanese and anti-government struggle of students and people is a manifestation of their strong will to win independence and democracy without fail by fighting resolutely against foreign aggression and fascist dictatorship; it is a patriotic struggle.

The students fought stoutly with one aspiration and purpose. They were unanimous in denouncing the aggressive design of the Japanese reactionaries and the traitorous crimes of the Chon Du Hwan fascist junta.

They brought to the fore the anti-US slogans, as well as the anti-Japanese and anti-government slogans, and showed their indomitable will to achieve the cause of anti-US national liberation at any cost. For instance. On September 27 Sogang

University students rapped Walker, the US Ambassador to south Korea, and Wickham, the former US Army Commander in south Korea, and bitterly flayed the United States for stepping up the militarization of Japan. This shows that the students and people of all strata closely combine the anti-Japanese and anti-government struggle with the anti-US struggle; they are well aware that it is the United States that manipulates all aggressive and traitorous acts of the Japanese reactionaries and the Chon Du Hwan fascist clique behind the scenes.

They set correct struggle targets and put forward timely slogans, expressed solidarity with the toiling masses and waged a successful struggle, winning support and sympathy from the people of all strata.

They skilfully combined various forms of struggle to suit the specific developments of the situation.

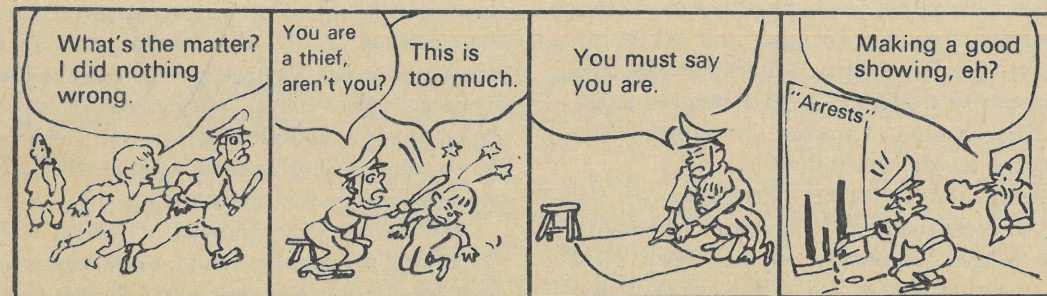
The students properly combined rallies, scattering of leaflets, mass demonstrations, guerrilla demonstrations, night demonstrations to cope with fascist repression, striking terror into the hearts of the Chon Du Hwan fascist gang.

The patriotic struggle of students and people showed that the aggressors and quislings can by no means arrest their just struggle.

The south Korean people will rise up gallantly as one man in the anti-US, anti-Japanese and anti-government struggle, break the chains of oppression and definitively win back national sovereignty.

Myong Sun Bong

Searchlight (in south Korea)



Why Kim Dae Jung Was "Released" — — —

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said: "Nothing is done well by force; a forcible method never lasts long."

US imperialists and their south Korean puppets deported the democrat Kim Dae Jung to America by plane on the pretext of "release". They did this because they had been so hard pressed by public opinion that the repression of him should be stopped and that he should be set free unconditionally.

According to foreign press reports, Kim Dae Jung was taken from Chongju Prison to the hospital of Seoul University which "was strictly guarded" and, as he was going to be carried off to the airport, there was a cordon of some 200 plainclothes police around his ward, while several hundred police were on the alert in the hospital compound.

It had been planned originally to take him out by a south Korean plane but, suddenly, he was removed to an unknown place so that he was put on board a US plane. His son and some 200 people who were on the airport to see him off, could not meet him and returned in vain. The son was not even allowed to bid farewell to his father.

Kim Dae Jung did not go to the US for "medical treatment". He was secretly taken there. It is a deportation.

In this connection the Japanese paper *Asahi Shimbun* quoted Kim as saying: "I refused to go to the United States. I asked the authorities to set me free in south Korea and told them that I wanted to get treatment at home. But they said that I was only allowed to go to America. So I said I had decided not to agree to my release."

The paper added that "his deportation to the US

was described as necessary for medical treatment but, in actual fact, he was segregated from the political arena not temporarily but permanently."

On the other hand, the Seattle correspondent of the same paper wrote a report under the headline "Intelligence Agents Stay on His Tail" and described the arrival of Kim Dae Jung in America "under strict watch". He said:

"On arriving at Seattle Airport, Kim Dae Jung could not have a talk with his support group because of the joint surveillance system of the USCIA and the south Korean intelligence authorities.

"Kim Dae Jung was locked up in a special room while the welcoming crowd was thrown into confusion at the airport by a false information. All his movements were under watch. This seemed to predict his future".

Why did the Chon Du Hwanites release Kim Dae Jung all of a sudden? The Japanese paper *Sankei Shimbun* noted:

"The decision is described outwardly as a humanitarian step to give him medical treatment but, in fact, it was taken under political considerations. Specifically speaking, it appears to aim at eliminating the 'dark image' of the Chon Du Hwan military system externally and, internally, softening the anti-government movement."

As pointed out by foreign press reports, the farce of Kim's release is a political one staged to appease the mounting anti-"government" feeling of the south Korean people infuriated at the Chon Du Hwanites' flunkeyism and treachery to the nation, repressions, corruptions and irregularities, mislead public opinion at home and abroad and save their

rule from the acute crisis.

Those who had imprisoned Kim Dae Jung yesterday to seize power, staged a fraudulent farce today to keep themselves in power.

It is not the Chon Du Hwanites, however, who "released" Kim Dae Jung. They have no audacity or right to do so.

A foreign press report quoted a US State Department source as saying that the "US Administration played a big role behind the scenes with regard to the step taken by the south Korean government."

The report added:

"The Reagan Administration gives top priority to its security relations with south Korea. In the background, therefore, there lurked a judgment that it was necessary to root out a big headache called the Kim Dae Jung case, which is an obstacle in the way of strengthening these relations, rather than considerations on human right problems. One of the US motives in working behind the scenes this time was its fear that if the Kim Dae Jung case was left as it was, public opinion in south Korea might be more anti-American."

"Meanwhile, the decision on the release of Kim Dae Jung seems to be ascribable also to the forthcoming US Presidential election. It had been considered that in the election it would be inevitable for the Democratic Party to advance the case of Kim Dae Jung's human rights as one of its election commitments."

This tells that the drama of Kim's release was staged according to the script prepared by US imperialism.

In the wake of the step taken with regard to Kim Dae Jung, Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone crawled into south Korea and had a confab with the puppets on aggression and treachery to the nation, on the plea of "economic cooperation". This is not a mere coincidence.

US imperialism is a brazen aggressor and heinous strangler of human rights who tries to kill two birds with one stone by sporting with the fate of Kim Dae Jung.

The expulsion of Kim Dae Jung to the US is tantamount to depriving him of his life as a

politician.

What is more, there is no guarantee for his personal safety. At present the world expresses deep anxiety over his life, and it is not without reason. In the US which styles itself a "law-abiding state", Presidents were assassinated in a car or shot at a place of ceremony.

Kim Dae Jung avoided a fox only to come across a wolf, as a saying goes.

The Kim Dae Jung case awaits immediate solution. His problem will be completely solved only when all the unreasonable penalties imposed on him are withdrawn and he is found innocent and acquitted and his political position completely restored.

Kim Dae Jung should be completely freed as soon as possible and guaranteed the freedom of political activity. This is demanded at home and abroad. At the same time all political prisoners and patriotic people should be released immediately and unconditionally. They include those involved in the Kim Dae Jung case, the participants in the Kwangju Popular Uprising and those involved in the fire of the "US Cultural Centre" in Pusan.

The case of Kim Dae Jung does not involve him only. It is a serious problem related to the democratization of south Korean society. Accordingly, it means a frontal confrontation between democracy and fascism, justice and injustice, progress and reaction. This is why the world's progressive people and democratic political parties and social organizations and personages, that treasure social justice, human dignity and rights, join our people in fighting for the complete solution of the Kim Dae Jung case.

The conscience of the world is shouting:

"The US Government must ensure Kim Dae Jung safety and all freedom"; "The Japanese Government must, as an accomplice in Kim Dae Jung's abduction, apologize to the Korean people and take practical steps for the complete solution of his case and his reinstatement"; "The fascist regime of Chon Du Hwan must desist from the despicable act of using the human right problem for political purposes and release all political prisoners unconditionally and step down from power."

An Min Ho

Nakasone Visits South Korea to Form Triple Military Alliance

Japanese Prime Minister Nakasone visited south Korea on January 11-12 and had a series of confabs with the traitor Chon Du Hwan.

According to their "joint statement" and reports, Nakasone and the traitor Chon Du Hwan agreed to develop "good neighbourly friendship on a new basis" between Japan and south Korea. Declaring that "peace and security on the Korean peninsula are vital to those in East Asia including Japan", they said that they would "continue to make joint efforts for peace and security in this part of the world."

Japan agreed to give a "public loan" to the tune of 4,000 million dollars to the south Korean puppets.

Using a number of hypocritical words, they tried to conceal their ulterior intentions. But facts are enough to tell that Nakasone's trip to south Korea was to prepare aggression and war—to shore up the Chon Du Hwan clique in the grip of a political and economic crisis, strengthen the military tieup with them, instigate them to stand against our Republic and lay a foothold for the Japanese militarist forces to stage a full-scale comeback to south Korea.

It is clear that Japan's loan of 4,000 million dollars will enable the south Korean puppets to increase military spendings and step up war preparations, and that it will serve as a lever for Japan's control of the south Korean economy.

Nakasone "highly estimated" the

"defence efforts" of the south Korean puppet clique and openly manifested his readiness to back them up and supported their "unification proposal."

This reveals that Nakasone is a zealous accomplice of the United States in its "two Koreas" plot to perpetuate the division of Korea.

According to foreign press reports, at the "Japan-south Korea summit talks" they reached a "unanimity of views in principle on further strengthening a US-Japan-south Korea triangular security cooperation system".

All these facts prove that Nakasone's south Korea trip was directly linked with the Asian strategy of US imperialism and its ultimate purpose was to perfect as soon as possible the US-Japan-south Korea triangular military alliance system the United States has long projected by strengthening on a full scale the tieup between the Japanese militarist forces and the south Korean military fascist clique.

This finds clear evidence in the fact that Nakasone hastily flew to south Korea prior to his visit to the United States.

The US imperialists have long stepped up the rearming and re-militarization of Japan and strengthened their military alliance with it, and they set it as the basic strategy of their Asian policy to form a triangular military alliance system of the United States, Japan and south Korea through the military coupling of the Japanese reac-

tionaries and the south Korean puppets and have worked to realize it.

The danger of knocking into shape the triangular military alliance is increasing as never before today when the most warlike Reagan Administration appeared in the United States, the heinous murderous "regime" of the Chon Du Hwan group was rigged up in south Korea by the US imperialists and the Nakasone Cabinet, the most reactionary one ever since the war, emerged in Japan.

By using Japan as a "leader" of Asia, as their agent in this region the US imperialists are trying to seize hold on Asian countries through Japan and realize their neo-colonialist domination over them.

Availing themselves of the US imperialists' Asian strategy, the Japanese reactionaries are seeking to realize their old dream of a "Greater East Asia Co-prosperity Sphere" and stage a total comeback to south Korea as the first step in their renewed overseas expansion.

As dual stooges of the US imperialists and the Japanese reactionaries, Chon Du Hwan and his junta are trying to realise their wild ambition for long-term office in return for placing all human and material resources at the service of the US imperialists and the Japanese militarists, even raving that south Korea is "a bastion for the security" of the United States and Japan and that south Korea and Japan are "the same territory" from a "security" point of view.

Proceeding from such interests, the US and Japanese ruling quarters have worked out even a joint operation plan of the United States, Japan and south Korea for a Korean war under the pretext of studying "emergency in the Far East," and are massing more armed forces in south Korea and its vicinity.

The south Korean puppet clique, with a view to perfecting war preparations, are further intensifying the fascist suppression of patriotic people, banished democrat Kim Dae Jung abroad, and are expanding armaments, and enacted the "law on control of resources" and even established a wartime general mobilisation system.

The "Team Spirit-83" joint operation exercises staged from February are a grave provocation to perfect war preparations for joint operations of the US, Japan and south Korea and bring the Korean situation to the brink of war.

If their triangular military alliance is formed, it will not only infringe directly upon the interests of the Korean and Japanese peoples but also pose a grave threat to the sovereignty of all countries and nations in the Asian-Pacific region including socialist countries and newly independent countries of Southeast Asia and to peace and security in this region.

This is fully proved by the fact that at their "talks" the traitor Chon Du Hwan explained to Nakasone the "plan of Pacific summit talks" he had brought forward at the instigation of US imperialists and both sides reached the identical understanding of the need to promote "mutual dependence" and

"cooperative relations" among Pacific countries. Their "mutual dependence" and "cooperation" precisely mean domination and subjugation.

The situation prevailing on the Korean peninsula and its vicinity at present has grown more acute than ever before and the danger of war is increasing with each passing day due to the scheme to form the triangular military alliance. If a war breaks out in Korea, it will not be confined to the Korean peninsula alone but may be expanded easily into a global war and, furthermore, into a nuclear war.

The prevailing situation makes it incumbent upon all the peace-loving people in Asia and the rest of the world to fight more resolutely to check and frustrate the moves of the US and Japanese ruling circles and the south Korean puppets to knock into shape the triangular military alliance.

What is most important in guaranteeing peace and security in Asia is to ease the tension and remove the danger of war from Korea and realise her independent and peaceful reunification.

The Asian people should take concerted action in checking the imperialists' heinous aggressive policy towards Asia, the reinvasion of the Japanese militarists in particular, and thoroughly expose and reject all the moves of the south Korean puppet clique, the dual stooges of the US imperialists and Japanese militarists.

The US imperialists should give up the reckless moves to cook up the triangular military alliance going against the trend of the times to-

wards independence and, as un-animously demanded by our people and the world's people, withdraw their troops from south Korea and its vicinity and desist from acts endangering peace in Korea and Asia.

The Japanese reactionaries should be mindful of the historical lesson of their policy of militarisation and overseas aggression, which brought a disgraceful defeat to them in the Second World War and discard the daydream of getting profits by following the Korean and Asian strategy of the US imperialists.

The Japanese government should realize that militarisation, re-arming and overseas expansion lead to self-destruction and stop at once the criminal acts in backing the south Korean puppets economically and militarily and increasing the danger of war on the Korean peninsula under the manipulation of the US imperialists.

No matter how they may depend on outside forces and commit treacherous acts, the Chon Du Hwan clique cannot hold in check the ever-mounting struggle of the south Korean people for independence and democracy against the US and fascism or save themselves from the doom which has already been sealed up.

The Korean people will as ever firmly unite with the Asian peoples and all other peace-loving peoples of the world and fight vigorously to check and frustrate the policy of aggression and war followed by imperialists and their stooges and build a new, peaceful, independent and prosperous Asia.

We Denounce US Imperialism

Aggressive "Two Koreas" Policy of US Imperialism

The Korean people have suffered from national division for 38 years now.

It is because of the US imperialist policy of aggression that the tragic division of Korea continues despite the earnest desire of the entire Korean people for the reunification.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The United States tried in various ways to carry out its policy for 'two Koreas' which had been laid down as its basic strategy towards Korea, and went as far as mobilizing its allies and followers to this end."

The present US imperialist policies of aggression and interference in Korea are based entirely on the plot to rig up "two Koreas".

Divide and rule is the customary method employed by imperialists in invading other countries.

US imperialists apply the partitionist method in Korea in a most vicious way.

They have divided the homogeneous Korean people who had lived harmoniously on one and the same territory for 5,000 years, using the same language and making one history and culture, and they are trying in every way to perpetuate their national

division. Here lies the brigandish, vicious and barbarous nature of the US imperialist policy of aggression in Korea.

They had stretched the talons of aggression since the 1830s to dominate the Korean peninsula which is strategically important in Asia and is called the "gateway to the Asian Continent." After the defeat of Japanese imperialism in the Second World War they occupied south Korea and have ever since pursued the partitionist policy.

They prevented with bayonets the Korean people from establishing a united independent state through a nationwide struggle after the country's liberation, and conducted "separate elections" and rigged up a puppet government in south Korea to perpetuate the artificial division of Korea.

Not content with their control of south Korea, US imperialists ignited a war of aggression in Korea in 1950 with a wild dream of swallowing up the whole of Korea and reducing it to a colony and military base, but suffered a disgraceful defeat. Nevertheless, they stay on in south Korea, clinging to their policy of aggression and war against the Korean people.

The "two Koreas" policy is an out-and-out aggressive policy aimed at keeping our country divided permanently and retaining their hold on south Korea as their colony and military base.

US imperialists are trying in a hundred and one ways to carry out their policy for "two Koreas". They are making desperate efforts to embellish south Korea like an independent state and realize north and south Korea's "simultaneous entry into the UN" and "cross recognition." This is designed to legalize the puppet regime of south Korea and make Korea's division an internationally established fact.

It is obvious that if north and south of Korea enter the UN separately, Korea, a national state, will be recognized as two states and it will remain divided in two for ever.

The partitionists advertize "cross recognition" as a guarantee for peace in Korea and as an "international settlement" of Korea's reunification question.

The question of reunification is an internal affair of Korea which does not allow intervention or interference by any third party. It should never be toyed with by foreign forces or be used for their political bargain.

The "international settlement" of Korea's reunification question is contrary to the Korean people's will to achieve independent reunification, and to the North-South Joint Statement which keynotes the three principles of national reunification and to the UN resolution which supports this statement.

The south Korean "government" is a tool manufactured by US imperialism to execute its colonial policy; it is a puppet government which can represent none of the south Korean people.

To justify their partitionist policy US imperialists are even ballyhooing that "the north and south should coexist" and that "peace should be stabilized" in Korea.

Today south Korea has turned into a US colony and US troops are present there. The "coexistence" in this situation is designed, after all, to divide a single nation permanently. And it is clearly shown by the past

history of division that a partitioned nation can never guarantee a stable peace.

The US imperialist policy of aggression and division towards Korea is based on their military occupation of south Korea.

Clamouring about the "equilibrium of strength" in Korea, US imperialists seek to retain their military control over south Korea and back up the continued division of Korea with "strength".

They are increasing their armed forces in south Korea and bringing in nuclear and other weapons of mass destruction. They are even declaring that they will deploy neutron bombs there and will not hesitate to launch a nuclear war.

It is entirely due to the US imperialist policy of aggression and war that the situation in Korea is strained and there is a constant danger of war breaking out at any moment.

The occupation of south Korea by the US imperialist army of aggression is the main

obstacle to peace in Korea and its peaceful reunification; it is a wanton interference in the internal affair of Korea and a serious crime going against the trend of the times.

The aspirations of the south Korean people for independence against US imperialist domination and subjugation are mounting daily. The slogan "Yankees, go home!" is ringing out from every nook and corner of south Korea and the people are courageously fighting to save the nation, burning "American cultural centres" and Stars and Stripes.

American imperialists must clearly understand the will of the Korean people, renounce their anachronistic "two Koreas" policy, and quit south Korea at once, taking along all their aggressive armed forces. The United States should not support the Chon Du Hwan military fascist junta hated and condemned by the entire Korean people but should take hands off Korea.

Ri Hwan Ik

Comment

"Government Party" of Thugs

It was reported that a gang of "responsible officials" of the south Korean "Democratic Justice Party" held a drinking bout at a park in Seoul. The drunken thugs cut ridiculous figures, making inarticulate utterances through a loudspeaker. They are said to have even committed an outrage on passers-by who advised them not to disturb public order. No one but hooligans would behave in such a manner.

The "Democratic Justice Party" is a den of thugs. After his seizure of power the traitor Chon Du Hwan rigged it up with his henchmen as an instrument to keep himself in

office, as a foothold for his traitorous government.

The "Democratic Justice Party" had engrossed in every conceivable corruption and irregularity, wielding authority.

Holding a drinking bout in broad daylight with the money squeezed from the people and committing outrages on passers-by—this is what the "responsible Party officials" do. It is only too clear how the "affairs of the state" are administered by the "ruling party" of Chon the traitor. No wonder that the south Korean people disdain and denounce the "Democratic Justice Party" as a lair of hooligans.

US Imperialists— Cannibals of 20th Century

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"US imperialism is the Korean people's sworn enemy which has engaged in aggression against our country for over 100 years, ever since the intrusion of the USS General Sherman. The US imperialists, despite their ignominious defeat in the first attempted aggression, constantly carried out aggression and barbarous plunder in our country, committing countless, unpardonable crimes against the Korean people."

More than 100 years ago US imperialist aggressors sent their pirate ship "General Sherman" to Korea, so as to commit countless barbarities against its people. The ship intruded as far as the vicinity of Pyongyang along the Taedong River. The aggressors attacked and burnt dwelling houses, robbed them of their property, violated women and indiscriminately slaughtered the inhabitants. This was what was done in Korea by those descendants of Yankees, who had exterminated the natives of America in the second half of the 18th century and fattened on slave trade and piracy.

After their inroad into Korea the cannibals disguised themselves as businessmen, missionaries, teachers and doctors, and were engrossed in espionage, sabotage and

subversion. On the other hand, they abducted Koreans and poisoned and overworked them to death and raped women.

There lived an American missionary named Pathmer in Sunan County on the outskirts of Pyongyang. In 1925 an 11-year-old Korean boy picked up a fallen apple on the road outside the orchard owned by him. He caught the boy, set his dog on him and inscribed a word "thief" on his forehead with hydrochloric acid. This is one of the numberless atrocities perpetrated by US imperialist aggressors, who intruded into Korea vociferating about "charity" and "equality".

US imperialists massacred the Korean people more nefariously since they occupied south Korea in place of Japanese imperialism vanquished in the Second World War. From the first days of their landing in south Korea, US imperialists cast off the mask of "liberator" and "friend" and showed their cloven hooves as wolf. These bloodthirsty beasts set about a wholesale slaughter of south Koreans who called for the independence and reunification of their country.

Between April 1948 and 1950 the US imperialist troops of aggression killed in cold blood upwards of 70,000 people, a fourth of the population on Cheju Island in the South Sea and, in 1949 alone, 109,000 guiltless people elsewhere

in south Korea.

US imperialist aggressors showed more nakedly their true colours as man-eaters in the days of the Korean war (June 1950-July 1953). Walker, the then Commander of the 8th US Army, ordered his soldiers to kill as many Koreans as possible irrespective of their age and thus "fulfil their duty as American citizens."

On this order numerous Koreans were massacred here and there, which was an unpardonable crime.

On September 15, 1951 a UP dispatch reported that US imperialist aggressors slaughtered a million and more people in south Korea, when they fled south before the counterattacking Korean People's Army.

During their temporary occupation of north Korea, US imperialist aggressors were engaged in the cruellest genocide which world history has ever known.

In Sinchon County, South Hwanghae Province alone, US imperialist invaders butchered 35,000 people, a fourth of its population, by brutal methods. Everywhere they went, they shot, beat and hanged empty-handed people to death; buried and flayed them alive; gouged out their eyes and cut out women's breasts; cut off their lips, pulled out their tongues and tore off their limbs; burned and boiled them in hot water; and ran their tanks over them.

In its report dated May 28, 1951, a fact-finding group of the International Democratic Women's Federation stated:

"The massacre and torture of people perpetrated by the armies of America and Syngman Rhee in the regions they occupied temporarily are more horrible than those savageries committed by the Hitlerites in Europe they held temporarily."

After the war, too, US imperialist aggressors outraged and murdered peaceful inhabitants, plundered them of their effects and raped women throughout south Korea. They shot a child romping in the field, calling it a "duck" and shot a peasant gathering firewood in a mountain, saying that he was a "pheasant"; pounced upon a woman like beasts and violated her, before they cut off her hair, stripped her naked, painted her body and drove her out into the street; and pulled out the nails of a boy with pincers, put him in a box and helic-

optered him away to dump. And hundreds of American soldiers raided a civilian's house like a pack of wolves in broad daylight and looted their property. All these fiendish atrocities still arouse towering indignation of the south Korean people and the world's people.

As for the atrocities committed by the US imperialist army of aggression in south Korea since 1975, nearly 10,000 cases of them were known to the public, and tens of thousands of people were injured or killed.

In May 1980 more than 5,000 innocent citizens were massacred and over 14,000 people wounded in Kwangju within a few days, which was aided and abetted by ringleaders of US imperialism and commanded and manipulated by the brasshats of the American occupation army in south Korea. As a result, the whole land of Kwangju was drenched with the blood of the patriotic people who turned out to

gain freedom and democratic rights.

It is also in accordance with the scenario of US imperialism that the Chon Du Hwan junta bestially arrest, imprison or murder democrats, youth and students, intellectuals, religionists and people from other social strata, including Kim Dae Jung, who advocate the democratization of south Korean society and the reunification of Korea.

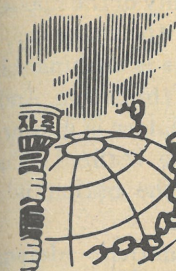
Today when the fierce flames of the anti-American struggle for independence are enveloping south Korea, US imperialists hand over a large quantity of up-to-date lethal weapons and torturing equipment to their marionettes, openly goading them to suppress the people.

All the facts show to the whole world that US imperialists are the cannibals and cutthroats of the 20th century and the inveterate enemy of all mankind.

Li Ho Gu



**US imperialist aggressors
commit fiendish atrocities**



Independence, Friendship and Peace

Making Whole World Independent Is Correct Way to Build Peaceful, Free, New World

Last April the great leader President Kim Il Sung made a historic policy speech entitled "Tasks of the People's Government in Modelling the Whole of Society on the Juche Idea", in which he advanced a strategic policy of achieving independence for the whole world and expounded its definition and significance. The policy reflects the common desire of humanity to lead an independent life in a peaceful, free and new world based on equality.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"The progressive people of the world must further intensify the trend to Chajusong in our time and thus win independence for the whole world."

"An independent world means a world where all forms of dominationism and colonialism have been wiped out and the sovereignty of all countries and nations is fully granted."

To achieve independence for the whole world is an essential requirement of the development of our times which aspires for Chajusong.

This is an age of Chajusong fundamentally different from the preceding ones. The humiliated people become masters of their own destiny and vigorously advance history. Many countries freed from the colonial bondage of imperialism follow the road to independence and even some capitalist countries aspire for Chajusong. All the world's people are courageously fighting against all forms of domination and subjugation. They call for Chajusong and more and more countries take the road to independence. It is the main trend of our times no force can stem.

This shows that it is the requirement of our times that all countries and nations should struggle to extricate themselves from all kinds of domination and subjection, win national independence and prosperity and build an independent and new

world based on equality.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung's policy of making the whole world independent reflects most correctly this trend of our times and the aspirations of the world's people. And he indicated ways and means to carry this policy out.

An independent world is, first of all, a world where all forms of dominationism and colonialism are stamped out. Dominationism and colonialism are the reactionary forces which usurp on the sovereignty of other countries and nations and are the prime factors that cause subjugation and inequality among them. Where there are dominationism and colonialism, there are bound to be domination and subjection among countries and nations. Therefore, if all countries and nations are to be freed from all forms of domination and subjection, it is imperative to eliminate dominationism and colonialism completely.

An independent world is a world where the sovereignty of all countries and nations is fully granted.

A country cannot be called a genuine independence if it fails to fully exercise its sovereignty even though clear of dominationism and colonialism and free from domination and subjection. And the country cannot establish and develop political relations with other countries on the principle of complete equality. Then, even after independence it will follow others blindly and act under their baton. If this situation develops, it will give rise to a new type of domination and subjugation. Therefore, for the purpose of building an independent world all countries and nations should free themselves from foreign domination and interference, win national independence and fully realize their sovereignty.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:
"When the whole world wins independence, a new world war can be prevented and a lasting world peace will be maintained, while all nations will have great possibilities to build an independent and prosperous new society and give full Chajusong to the masses."

Attaining independence for the whole world affords a solid guarantee for a permanent world peace.

The masses call for a peaceful and free life, which mirrors the ardent desire of all mankind. Only when there are no aggression and war and a durable world peace is maintained, can the people lead independent and happy lives and strengthen solidarity and cooperation among countries, so that social progress and the forward movement of mankind can be stepped up. World wars were sparked off by the imperialist manoeuvres to gain spheres of influence and redivide colonies. But, today there is a growing danger of a new world war breaking out because of scrambles among dominating forces to subjugate newly independent countries again and take hold of major zones of natural wealth and areas of strategic importance.

In order to prevent a new world war and guarantee a lasting peace in the world, the moves of imperialism and other dominating forces should be halted and foiled. To this end independence should be achieved for the whole world. When the whole world becomes independent and dominationism and colonialism are eliminated, the spawning-bed of a new global war will be removed. In addition, if all nations fully exercise their sovereignty, no imperialist and dominationist pressure or baton will be effective. As a result, the danger of a new world war will disappear for good and an everlasting universal peace can be ensured.

When the whole world gains independence, all nations will have great possibilities to build an independent and prosperous new society and realize the complete Chajusong of the masses.

The highest objective of all revolutionary struggles is to bring about complete Chajusong for the masses, and the effort to make the whole world independent is aimed, in the last analysis, at attaining this objective.

As revolution and construction go on within each

national state at present, the destiny of the masses cannot be separated from that of their country.

The emancipation of the masses is unthinkable apart from that of the country and the nation. And, only when the Chajusong of the latter is guaranteed, can that of the former be realized. The Chajusong of the country and the nation is a prerequisite to that of the masses.

When all countries and nations defend Chajusong and exercise their sovereignty to the full, national dignity can be preserved, and all potentials fully exploited and utilized to build a rich and strong new society and guarantee the people independent and creative lives.

Immense material and cultural wealth is created by the labour of the people. But all this wealth is not used for the building of a new society and the promotion of the people's welfare. For the forces of imperialism exist on the earth and there is a constant danger of aggression and war and the sovereignty of countries and nations is infringed upon.

When the whole world becomes independent, all forms of dominationism and colonialism are eradicated and relations are established among countries and nations on the basis of independence. Then, enormous human and material resources will not be wasted for military purposes. This will make it possible to use all the potentials of countries for the building of independent and prosperous new society.

When the whole world wins independence, political unity and economic and technical cooperation among countries will further strengthen. This will enable all countries to accelerate the construction of a rich and strong society.

When every country steps up the building of a new society and efficiently transforms man, society and nature, the masses will be freed from all restraints and given full Chajusong.

Indeed, the outstanding policy of making the whole world independent advanced by the great leader President Kim Il Sung indicates the ways to build a new world in compliance with the unanimous desire of humankind and paves the avenue to guarantee a perpetual global peace and provide full Chajusong to the masses in all countries.

Li Jip

For Fertile Earth

—Developing Countries Endeavour to Prevent Natural Calamities—

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:
"Experience shows that we can overcome any unfavourable natural conditions if we work well."

Developing countries are striving to prevent natural calamities and develop agriculture.

Agriculture has been suffering seriously from the abnormal weather sweeping the world in these years.

According to data, one-third of the land area of the world, hit hard by drought, is gradually turning barren or desert. An Asian country suffers from some 3,000 natural disasters every year.

To avert natural disasters, developing countries are conducting mass movements to build irrigation facilities as a top-priority task.

A mass campaign is afoot in Bangladesh to cut irrigation canals. National and local irrigation committees are drawing more people in irrigation projects. Over 1,000 irrigation canals were made in a short time to water more than two million acres of land. The state is planning to carry out 66 irrigation projects and finish them by 1985.

Drawing on an experience in irrigation in a river area, Guinea is building irrigation facilities in many districts to water dried-up fields.

Tanzania, Surinam, Guyana and other developing countries are also stepping up irrigation construction.

The developing countries have built numerous reservoirs and dug wells to irrigate fields

and boost per-unit area yield. They have also established drainage systems to protect crops from flood and downpour.

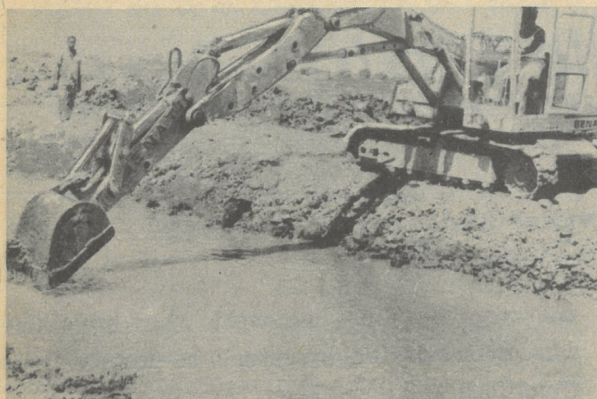
They create forests to protect nature. Zimbabwe fixed the national tree-planting day and encourages the entire people to plant many trees every year. Prime Minister and other high-ranking government officials of this country, too, take part in tree planting. North African countries created windbreak and are gaining good results in preventing the drift of sand from the Sahara Desert. Syria is conducting a mass movement to plant 165 million trees in 220,000 hectares of land by 1985.

Many developing countries are effectively carrying out river improvement projects.

Through these undertakings new forests are created in mountains, on river banks and plains, and rivers are improved and developing coun-



Rwandan farmers work hard



Somali farmers direct great efforts to irrigation projects

ries are gaining good results in their efforts to prevent natural disasters, particularly the loss of land and landslides caused by flood and downpour.

Developing countries are cooperating with each other in their endeavours to prevent natural calamities. One such example is that the international seminar to combat natural disasters in South Asia decided to work out all-embracing measures to combat flood, drought, typhoon, monsoon and other natural disasters

and carry out natural development projects to prevent damages from them.

African countries formed regional cooperation organizations through which they jointly develop rivers and lakes to prevent natural disasters and increase agricultural production.

Irrigation facilities were completed and are paying off in Mali, Somalia, Mozambique and many other countries. They are products of their mutual cooperation.

The largest dam in west Africa is being built jointly by many countries on the Senegal River.

The member nations of the Kagera River Basin Organization held a summit conference which discussed and decided on a number of questions for the joint development of the river basin.

All these facts show that today developing countries are registering great successes in their efforts to prevent natural calamities and build a new life.

Drawing on achievements already made, developing countries will gain better results in their endeavours to avert natural disasters, while continuing to direct great efforts to agricultural development.

Suk Chang Hun

S. Korean Puppet Clique Encourage Tenant System

A south Korean newspaper exposed a fact that the Chon Du Hwan puppet clique are trying to introduce a "land lease system", which is aimed at legalising the tenant system.

According to its report, in 1981 the tenant households increased to 46.4 per cent of the total peasant households in south Korea. This is because the tenant system is tolerated and protected directly and indirectly by the puppet clique.

Now, they aim at making the tenant system a fait accompli by introducing the "land lease system".

The puppet clique's endeavour for active encouragement of the "land lease system" would promote speculative possession of land which would lead to further devastation of agriculture and acceleration of rural exodus, said the newspaper and demanded the complete abolition of this system.

India Builds National Economy

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"Today the peoples of the non-aligned countries are striving to defend their national independence and sovereignty against all dominating forces, including imperialism, and to build a new, free and prosperous society, under the revolutionary banner of anti-imperialism and independence."

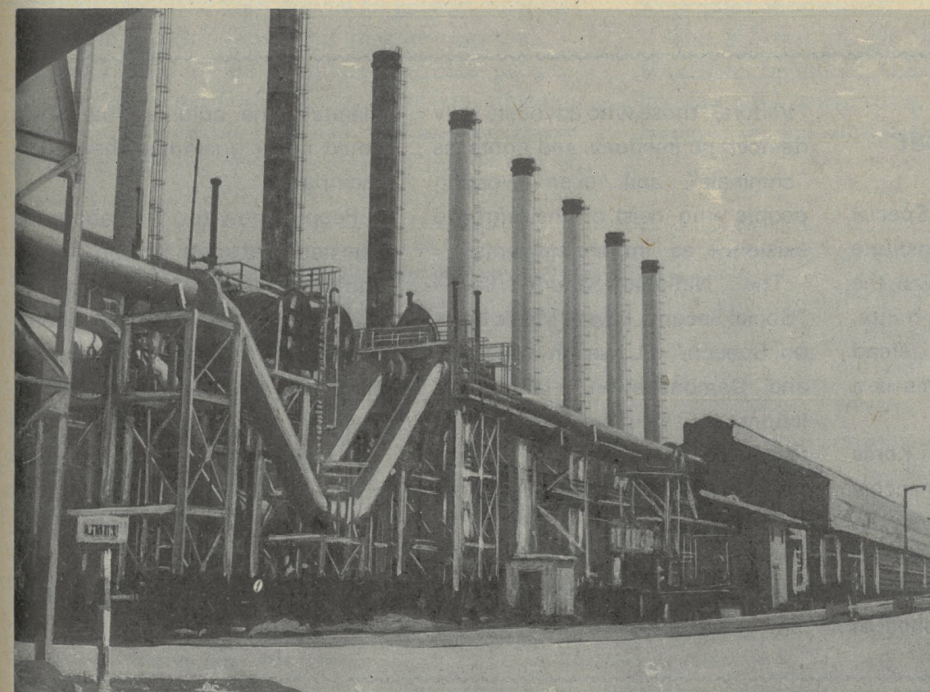
Today the Indian people are gaining successes in their worthwhile struggle for political independence, economic self-reliance and a new life. Thanks to progressive socio-economic reforms the country is changing day after day.

Work is being stepped up to restrict the business activities of foreign monopolies which have controlled the arteries of the nation's economy and played the tyrant, and to nationalize factories, enterprises and banks. Mining companies run by imperialists for many years to plunder India of her

natural wealth, have been placed under state control; nationalization is now in progress in industrial branches, including the machine-building industry.

Recently, the Indian Government reduced the share of the foreign stockholders of a multinational pharmaceutical company from 75 per cent to 40 per cent; and it nationalized quite a few jute-processing companies.

As a result of the progressive governmental measures, the position and role of state sector was enhanced in a number of economic branches. Factories and enterprises belonging to the state sector hold a predominant position in various industries. Most of coal mining, the extraction of petroleum and gas, the production of steel, pig iron and rolled steel are concentrated in the state sector. Now, this sector holds 40 per cent of the nation's



A general view of the Durgapur Steel Plant in India

industrial production.

In order to further develop the state sector, the government appropriated 975,000 million rupees to it during the period of the current Sixth Five-Year Plan for economic development. This is an increase of 80 per cent in the expenditure compared with the previous Five-Year Plan.

With several economic development plans fulfilled, the material and technical foundations of the national economy have been further consolidated. Construction of factories and enterprises to feed on domestic raw materials is now in full swing. Power stations, metallurgical plants, machine factories and other heavy industry factories, as well as light industry factories, have been and are being built.

The main stress is laid particularly on the development of the power industry. The government has formulated an overall plan to meet the domestic demands for electricity and is striving to carry it out. They are increasing coal production for thermal-power stations and are constructing more power stations. Coal is one of the major resources of power in India. The current Five-Year Plan envisages an increase of 50 million tons of coal. In order to hit this target, existing coal mines are being modernized and new ones opened. Oil

prospecting is in full swing.

New progress has been made in the development of agriculture, too. With a view to boosting agricultural production much effort is being directed to reclaiming 9.7 million hectares of wasteland and a considerable area has already been cultivated. Thanks to irrigation works barren lands have been watered and flood damage is decreasing.

Already over 600 irrigation projects have been completed and the area under irrigation has increased over 2.7 times since the independence of the country. The current Five-Year Plan envisages completion of 50 large and medium-scale irrigation works.

Success was gained in rural electrification. In the past two years alone electricity was supplied to over 35,000 farming villages.

For intensive farming, more fertilizers and insecticides are being produced and mechanization stepped up.

Fresh victories are in store for the Indian people who confidently advance to build the national economy and a new society under the banner of anti-imperialism and independence.

Kim Hong Sun

Sheer Nonsense

Recently, at the "Special Overseas Korean Research Institute of Unification" Chon Du Hwan, the murderous south Korean traitor, said that he would "strongly defend human rights by laws." This is a sheer nonsense.

What kinds of laws south Korea has? They are all evil laws. In accordance with these laws, patriots who fight against imperialist aggressors to regain the lost national sovereignty are severely punished as

"traitors," those who advocate truly democratic freedoms and rights, as "criminals" and even working people who insist on their right to existence, as "impure elements."

The "National Security Law," "Social Security Law," "Basic Laws on Speech," "Laws on Assembly and Demonstration," labour relations act, etc., are all aimed at restricting or repressing the basic rights of the people. They could not be otherwise.

As is universally known, south Korea is an American colony and its "laws" are repressive instruments to

maintain the colonial rule. They could never guarantee the people their rights.

People know too well about the true nature of south Korean "laws", and they call them "the worst laws ever known, which bind people hand and foot, gag their mouth, clog their ears and even blindfold them."

If human rights are to be really ensured, the US imperialist colonial rule and fascist government should be liquidated. Otherwise, they will repress human rights more recklessly by dint of evil laws.

Mauritius Celebrates Her 15th Independence Anniversary

The Mauritian people are greeting the 15th anniversary of their country's independence.

Their protracted struggle against colonialists brought national liberation on March 12, 1968.

National independence was a historic event which opened up a broad road for the Mauritian people to take sovereignty in their hands and build a new society.

The great leader President Kim Il Sung said:

"In order to complete the cause of national liberation, it is necessary to destroy the political and economic footholds of imperialist colonial rule, establish a progressive social system and build an independent national economy and national culture."

Since independence the Mauritian people have gained successes in the struggle to protect national sovereignty, achieve territorial integrity and create a new life.

The government extended the territorial waters to 12 miles and fixed the economic waters as 200 miles. This is a justified policy which reflects the desire of the Mauritian people to protect national sovereignty and defend their marine resources.

Great efforts are directed to sugar cane production, which constitutes the basis of the nation's economy. The arable land has been expanded and advanced farming methods actively introduced to improve the cultivation of the crop. This has

resulted in an increase in the production.

Thus, sugar holds more than 30 per cent of the gross national product and an overwhelming share in exports.

The output of tea, coffee, aromatics and grain such as maize is also on the increase.

A number of factories, including a sugar-processing factory, have been built to develop national industries.

Primary and secondary schools are being built and health work is improving.

The Mauritian Government pursues the policy of non-alignment and is striving to regain the Chagos Islands, including Diego Garcia Island, which belong to their country, and to turn the Indian Ocean into a nuclear-free peace zone.

Korea and Mauritius have already established the relations of friendship and cooperation and are developing them to meet the interests of their people. The Korean people hope that friendship and cooperation between the two countries will develop in keeping with the idea of the non-alignment movement.

The Korean people warmly congratulate the Mauritian people on the occasion of their national holiday and wish them fresh successes in their struggle for the country's prosperity.

Choe Chun Chon

Organizations for Friendship with Foreign Countries formed

Organizations for friendship with foreign countries were formed in Pyongyang at the end of last year. They are:

The Korea-Tunisia Friendship Association, the Korea-Mexico Friendship Association, the Korea-Malaysia Friendship Association,

the Korea-Iran Friendship Association, the Korea-Belgium Friendship Association, the Korea-Spain Friendship Association, the Korea-Thailand Friendship Association, the Korean Committee for Friendship with the British People, and the Korean Committee

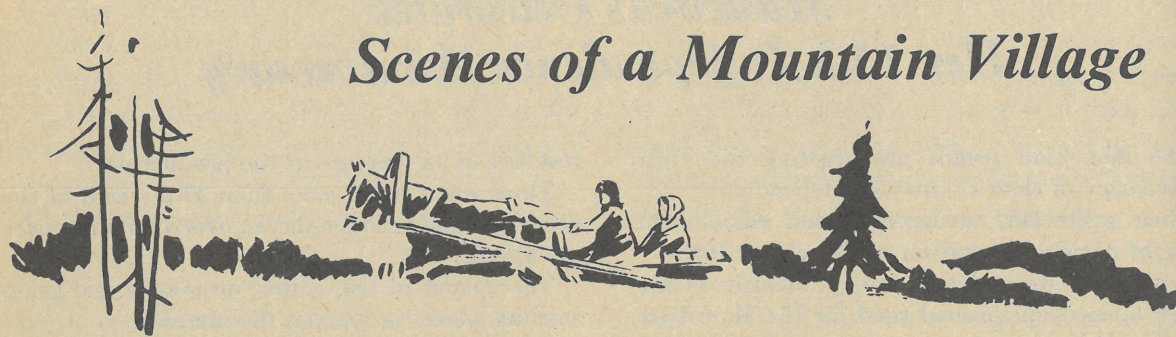
for Friendship with the People of the Federal Republic of Germany.

The inaugural meetings adopted the rules of these organizations and elected chairmen and vice-chairmen.

The appearance of the friendship organizations shows our people's aspiration to promote their relations with different peoples, in accordance with the idea of independence, friendship and peace.

SHORT NOVEL

Scenes of a Mountain Village



Paek Nam Ryong

4

The mother saw the boys off at the yard and came back. But she remained standing at the door for a good while. She felt as if she was still hearing their footfalls and murmurs receding into the dark.

Presently the mother told her daughter in an undertone:

"The boys are as considerate as grown-ups."

"They are always worried over this sort of trifles. I'm rather afraid of them."

"They won't if you aren't ill."

The daughter made no reply.

"How can you teach the pupils? You can't even take care of yourself. Now, do tell me. What's wrong with you?"

"Mother—I've just caught a cold."

The mother eyed her daughter without a word and sighed softly. She thought that her daughter still needed her helping hand, advices and remonstrations all the time.

Suddenly they heard a husky voice say "Gee-wo", a sleigh creak and a horse puff and snuff at the yard. Someone crunched through the snow and came nearer to the room, coughing a hollow cough.

"Are you in, miss?" called the voice. It was familiar to the ears of the mother.

Myong Hui opened the door and said, "It's you—Please come in, grandpa."

The mother was surprised to see the old man who had given her a lift in his sleigh. He cautiously took a cup and a tiny, tightly-lidded pitcher out of his bosom and put them down on the floor. Then he nodded at the woman and asked, "How come you are here, auntie?"

"She's my mother, grandpa," answered Myong Hui with a smile. The hoary eyebrows on his wrinkled face bristled up in surprise.

"Oh, is that so—I did not know she is your mother and boasted of you as if you are my daughter. Oh, what a dotard I was!"

The old man took off his fox-fur muffler quickly and apologized to the woman from the bottom of his heart.

"Don't you say so—," mumbled the mother. She looked from the old man to her daughter in wonder. So, her daughter was that kind-hearted teacher who had ploughed through the snow to carry a young pupil home on her back. Her heart throbbed violently in delightful surprise.

The old man sat cross-legged in the room. He took the pitcher and poured clear purplish liquid into the cup.

"Drink this, miss. This is liquor with a bear's gall in it."

"Grandpa—I'm all right now. The doctor called on me in the afternoon."

"But nothing is more effective than this for bruise from of old. Come on, empty the cup, and you'll feel well. When you are healthy, the faces of our Oak Valley kids will beam with smiles."

Tears stood in the eyes of Myong Hui as she looked silently at his large tough hand with a cup in it. The small cup seemed to carry something very warm and earnest, not just ordinary human sense of obligation or kindness. She felt that the purple liquid reflected his noble request that she should train the children as future masters of the village, which grew more beautiful and bountiful day after day.

"Take it, my girl. The old man is asking you so

earnestly."

The mother's heart was full. The old man would dare not make a trip through the snowstorm to get the drug for his own ailing daughter. Now, she was satisfied that her daughter was loved and respected at a strange place. She had given birth to her daughter and brought her up. But she had never felt so proud as now.

The old man repeatedly asked Myong Hui to take care of herself, before he left.

The snowstorm was blowing softly outside like a lullaby.

The mother wanted to say some kind words to her daughter but reproached her instead.

"Myong Hui, you didn't tell me what happened to you."

"Don't worry, mother. I am slightly hurt, but the grandpa is overanxious about me."

The daughter added: "Mother, Chol U does so well in his studies now."

"You mean the old man's grandson?"

"No, his grandson is a middle schoolboy."

"What? You mean the boy you carried on your back was not his grandson?"

"Oh, mother, he is a boy who lives next door to the grandpa. He treasures all the children of Oak Valley and calls them his 'grandchildren'."

"So, that's what it was!" The mother thought to herself and felt a lump in her throat.

5

The silent night was far advanced in the mountain village. Pale moonlight flooded into the room as if carrying the warm feelings of the old man and the boys. It looked like multitudes of golden silk threads. The light was falling on the face of the sleeping daughter.

The mother could not sleep. She tucked her daughter up in bed and neatly put on the table her teaching plans and her children's notebooks, exam papers and drawings, which were heaped by her pillow. She lay abed again, but fragments of thoughts crowded upon her mind. Now, she was recollecting those days which had faded away into the misty past.

A balmy spring night wears away. The pretty cradle rocks gently. The lullaby wishing the daughter a happy future, murmurs like a brook in the room smelling of diapers. The sleeping baby smacks her tiny lips as if sucking sweet milk in her dream. She wakes up with a start and bursts out

crying. The mother hurriedly picks her up in her arms and paces up and down the room in an effort to soothe her. The baby stops crying and wrinkles up her eyes in a cute smile. She felt the mother's bosom.

Seasons change and time rolls on. The daughter grows in her mother's bosom and then is carried on her back. She is always under the warm motherly care.

Before the mother's eyes loomed the frosted, reproachful face of the man, who looked over 70 now. He says: "Our teacher carried on her back the children who are not her flesh and blood." It seemed to her that he angrily told her not to call herself mother unless she knew such sublime human love her own daughter had.

She also recalled the boys who broke the frozen surface of the river and tried to catch fish, their hands red with cold. The potato nose, who wore a badger-fur cap pulled well over his eyes, looked at the mother with serious eyes like an adult's. "Don't worry, grandma. We'll obey our teacher," said he in a ringing voice.

The mother felt as if she had just heard the voice. She started and opened her eyes. But the room was as quiet as ever, bathed in silky moonlight.

There would be no mother who does not worry about her children in a faroff, strange place. The woman, too, had been so anxious about her daughter while jogging along the mountain track in the snowstorm. But, now all her little worries melted away like spring snow. She felt tired after a long trip and fell fast asleep.

At dawn the mother was awakened by a light sound. She heard somebody breaking twigs carefully outside.

"Who could that be?" she wondered.

Only then did she notice that her daughter who had slept by her was not to be seen, with her quilts folded up.

She put on her clothes and went outdoors to find not her daughter but a strange young woman; she squatted down, making a fire at the fireplace.

As she saw the mother, the young woman smiled shyly and in a kind tone of voice, asked, "It's cold at night, isn't it?"

"No. It's rather warm, and I even sweat. Haven't you seen my Myong Hui?"

"I haven't.... Maybe she went to the school."

"To the school at dawn?!"

"She always goes there when it snows."

The mother gazed vacantly at the bold footprints on the snow-covered yard. She asked the young woman softly. "Where do you live?"

"Behind this house.... When I came out, the fire seemed to have gone out, so—," she faltered out an excuse.

"Does my daughter teach your boy, too?"

"My eldest son is just three years old."

"But you— How kind of you!"

"Don't mention it. A few years later my child too will be taught by your daughter."

The mother could not say any more to this simplehearted country woman.

She persuaded the latter to go and stood motionless in front of the fireplace. The fire was crackling in it, the flames dancing merrily.

"Myong Hui, you live with really good people!" said the mother to herself. She felt as light-hearted as if she had put down a heavy burden which she had carried on her back all the time. She slowly went out of the yard and made for the school through ankle-deep snow.

Bluish beams of daybreak was warmly caressing the whole village. The snowstorm rustled mysteriously far beyond the village buried in copious snow.

A tractor started its engine somewhere on a hillside, breaking the chilly and crisp morning air. As if in response, other tractors soon begin to chug on the fields near the entrance to the village, where

the oaks stood on either side of the road. Cocks crowed lustily in their coops; and cattle mooed in deep bass. Smoke rose from the chimneys of the houses blanketed with snow and coiled up into the greyish morning sky. A flock of mountain doves came flying in.

The mother was now deeply attached to the vibrant scenes and sounds of the mountain village, which she could not hear or see in the busy town where she lived.

As she climbed up a rise, she could distinctly see the white roof of the school and its windows like the apples of children's eyes. The snow was cleared off the road from the rise to the school; it looked like a furrow plowed by a ship across the sea.

The mother quietly walked on along the road and halted on the schoolyard. She saw her daughter in a sorrel shawl sweeping away the snow by the frozen round pond. Her cheeks were crimson with cold.

The mother approached the marble figures of three children stood on quaint granites by the pond. She carefully dusted the snow from their heads and shoulders. They were smiling innocent smiles at her, book, ball and *kayagum* in hands.

The birds which woke from slumber twittered on tall trees. They dropped the silvery powder of snow as if welcoming the woman who visited this scenic mountain village.

— The end —



Do You Know?

First Party Organization Guided by Juche Idea

Under the guidance of the great leader President Kim Il Sung, the first party organization guided by the Juche idea was formed in Korea more than 50 years ago.

He formed the Down-with-Imperialism Union (DIU), the first genuine communist revolutionary organization in Korea, in 1926, and advanced its programme. It became the basis of our Party's Programme. Then he energetically pushed forward preparations for building party organizations, including the training of the communists of the new generation.

He called the Kalun Meeting held from June 30 to July 2 in 1930, and set forth the Juche-inspired line of the Korean revolution and expounded a unique way to found a revolutionary party. The important aspects of the policy of party founding advanced at the meeting were to establish a party independently; to form grass-roots party organizations first and found the party by means of expanding and strengthening these organizations; and to make preparations for party founding in close combination with the anti-Japanese struggle. After the meeting, in Kalun in the early July of 1930 he formed the first party organization with young communists of the new generation.

As the dear leader Comrade Kim Jong Il said this was the glorious first party organization guided by the Juche idea, which was the origin of our Party. With its formation Korean communists came to receive guidance of their true party organization for the first time in history, and the parent body of the revolutionary party organization of the Juche type appeared in Korea.

Potonggang Pleasure Ground

The Potonggang Pleasure Ground is one of the best cultural recreation centres in Pyongyang, the revolutionary capital.

This pleasure ground was built under the plan of the great leader President Kim Il Sung who has devoted his all to the freedom and happiness of the people. In the early spring of 1958, he came to the Potong Gate (an old architecture on the Potong River) and advised the authorities concerned to construct a pleasure ground. He told them how to build it and what facilities to provide for cultural recreation.

Later, a fine pleasure ground took shape with a total area of 300 hectares for a distance of 10 km; of which the waters take up 100 hectares. The whole waterway itself is a large fish farm. There are various kinds of fish swarming in the water, including crucian carps, carps and grey mullets, which lure many anglers.

There are eight aits of various sizes and different forms of bridges, for the convenience of traffic and sightseeing. In addition, there are many amusement facilities for boating, skating, etc. Flower gardens and lawns are neatly arranged in different places and scores of kinds of trees grow luxuriantly which gratify the visitors.

Along the pleasure ground are laid down many magnificent streets, such as Ponghwa, Moranbong, Chollima, Ragwon and Changgwang Streets. They add to the beauty of the pleasure ground.



News

April 27 Universal Processing Machine

Three-revolution team members assigned to the Taeon General Heavy Machine Works and its workers and technicians manufactured a new modern universal processing machine capable of processing all accessories of machine bodies, which are hard to process.

The glorious Party highly appreciated its makers and sent thanks to them for their success and named the machine "April 27 universal processing machine."

This machine can replace seven machines such as large turning lathe and large boring and drilling machines. So it can save much electricity and labour, and reduce the production area. And it can raise the cutting speed while doing many kinds of processing simultaneously with more than 20 tools installed. It can also process easily parts of various machines such as the frames of different sizes and brackets for electric motors, bodies of decelerators and rollers.

Efficient Thatcher

The Chuso Cooperative Farm in Hamju County, South Hamgyong Province made a new efficient thatcher which is now proving its merits.

This machine attracted the attention of many people at the national farm-machine exhibition and the meeting of inventors.

This new machine is light and consumes less electricity, yet it is highly efficient.

It can be moved to any place for thatching and all the processes are fully mechanized.

It is simple in structure and does not need special materials for its making. It is made and used at many cooperative farms across the country.

150-ton Floating Crane "Kapmun No. 1"

The builders of the Nampo Lock Gate Construction Management Bureau recently built a 150-ton floating crane.

All mechanism of the crane is uniformly operated in the central control room. This crane-carrying ship is well furnished with hygienic and service facilities for the crew and with ship-repair equipment.

This crane is proving highly effective in assembling structures of the cofferdam and large blocks for the Nampo Lock Gate project.

Two-Million-km Non-Accident Run

The crew of the Pyongyang Locomotive Corps and three-revolution team members assigned to it hit the target of two-million-km non-accident run with flying colours.

This means that they have run 50 times around the earth.

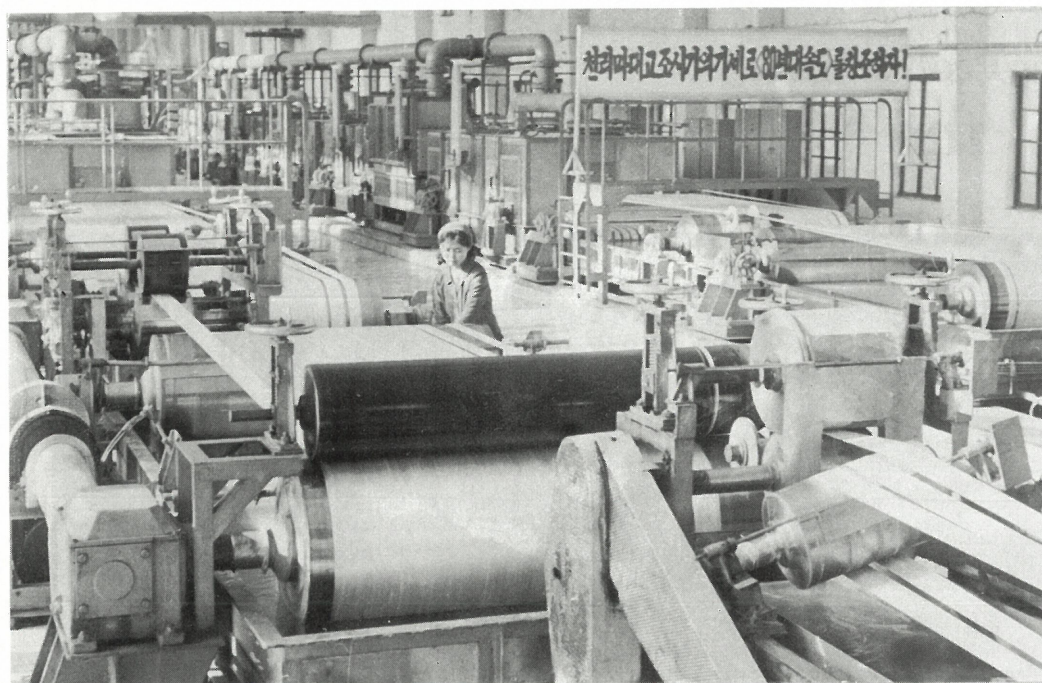
During this run the target hitters carried 1.34 million tons more of goods than the set haulage, and spared over 320 tons of fuel.

They are now striving to attain a new goal—3-million-km non-accident run—by April 15 this year.

Working People Make the "Speed of the 80s" across the Nation



More steels for different branches of the national economy
(at the Hwanghae Iron Works)

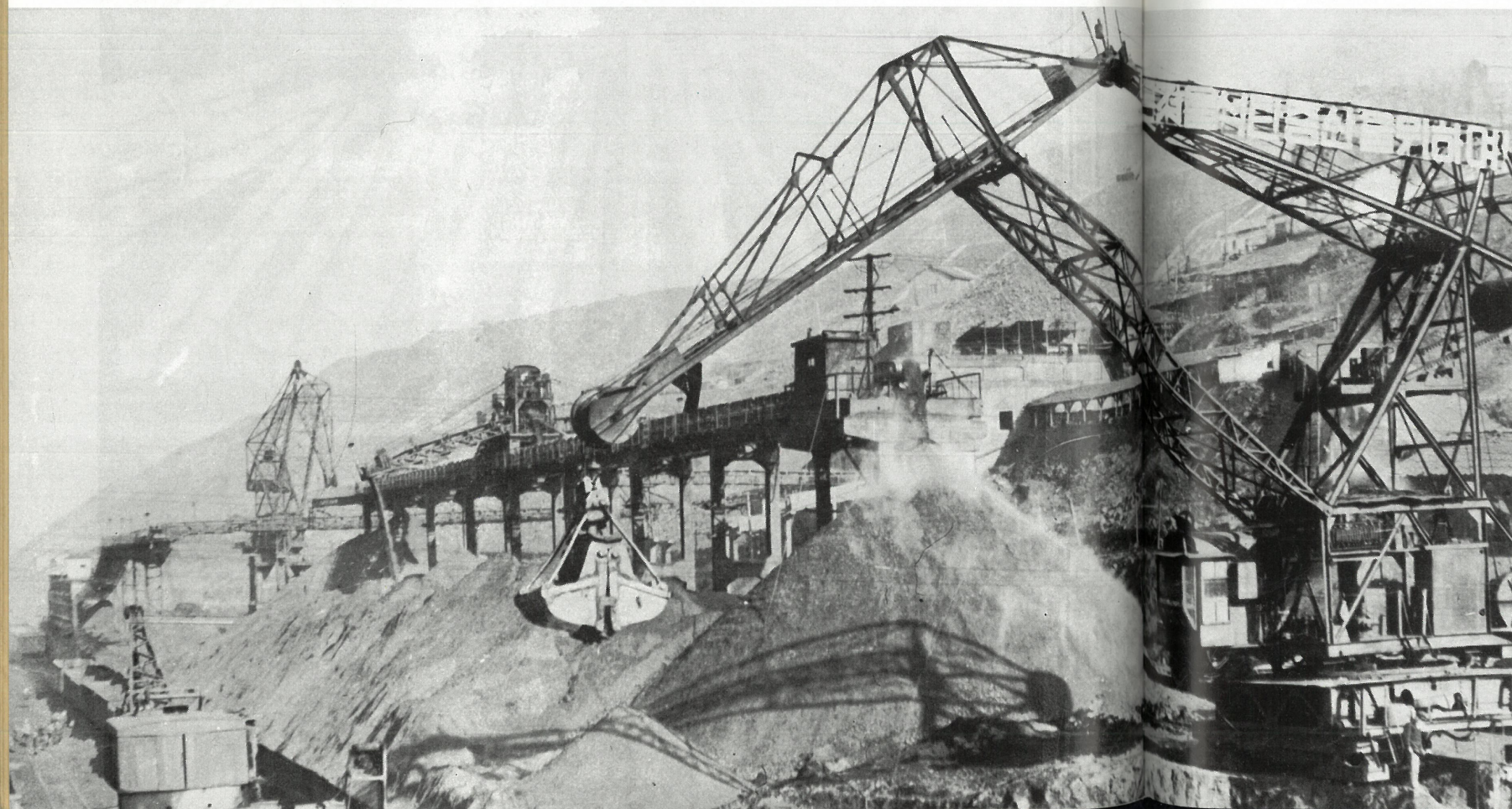


The vertical spinning workshop of the February 8 Vinalon Complex



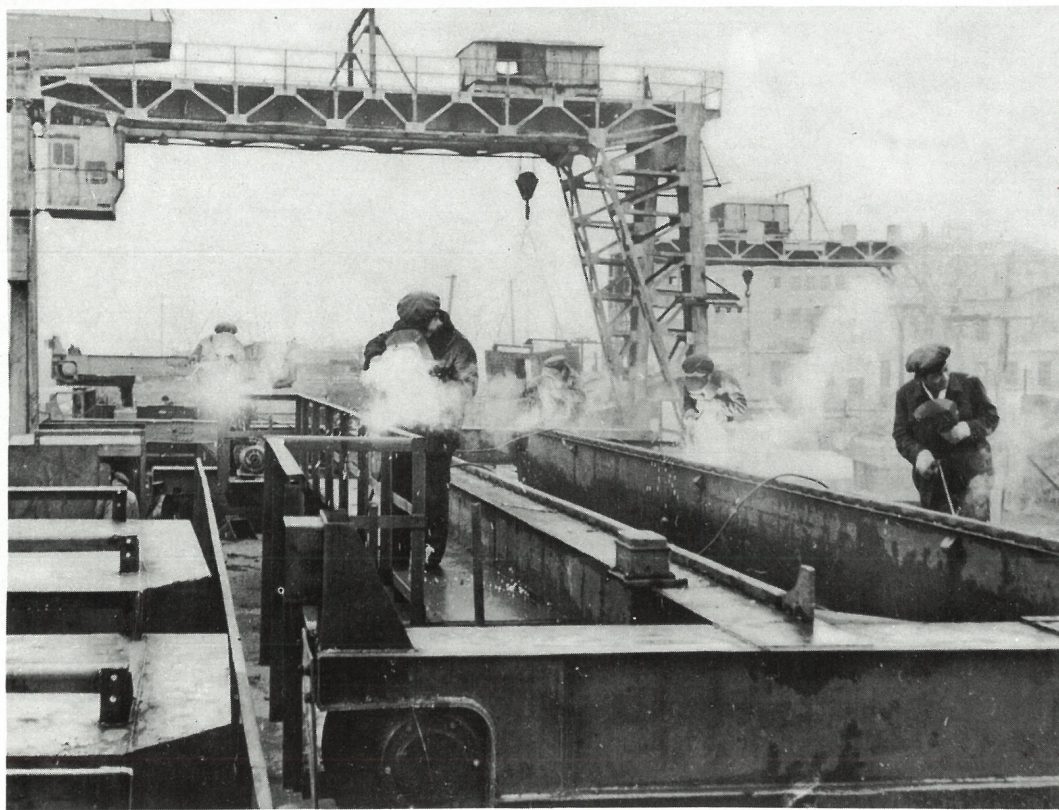
Members of the Ryongyang Geological Prospecting Corps absorbed in their work

The production of coal is stepped up (at the Ryongdung Coal Mine)

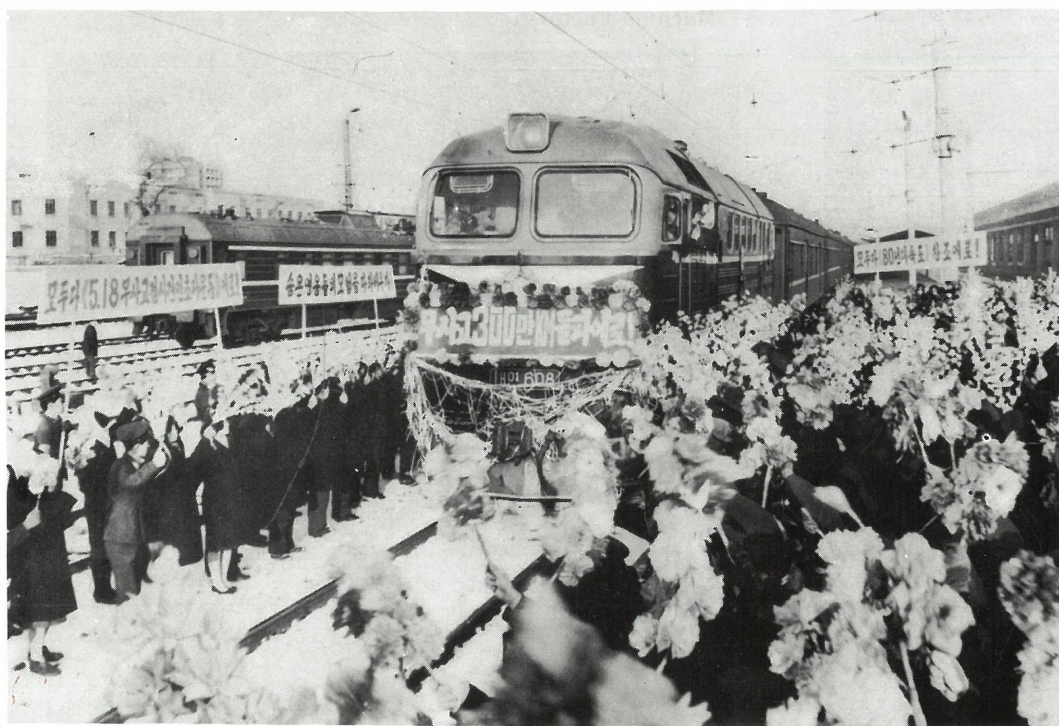


Innovations are effected every day in the production of mining equipment (at the Pyongyang Coal Mining Machine Factory)





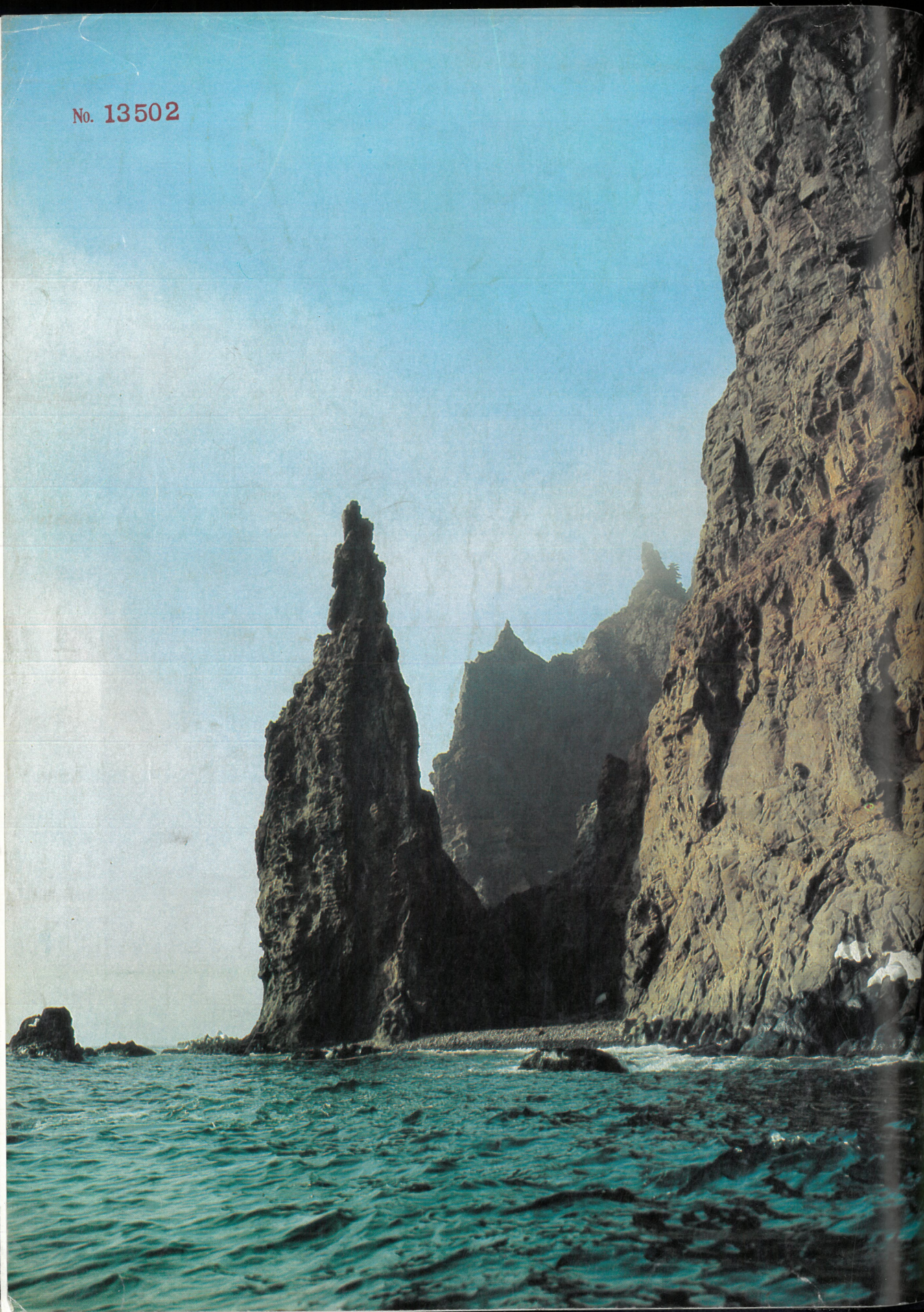
Workers of the August 8 Factory revolutionize welding to improve the production of ordered equipment



The Pyongyang Locomotive Corps hit the target of running two million km without accident and rise up to run another three million km



No. 13502



PER. DIV.
MAY 11 1983
NYPL

STACK 3

Korea Today

4
1983